THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

JOHN MORGAN'S DEATH.

He Was Shot While Attempting to Escape.

LETTERS FROM HIS STAFF OFFICERS.

Charges Against our Soldiers Refuted.

LETTER TO MRS. GENERAL MORGAN.

Parson Brownlow's Remarks.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From the Knoxville Whig, September 13.

Rebels and Rebel sympathizers here are charging that the killing of the great Kentucky horse-thief was an act of cold-blooded murder, and that he was killed *after* he surrendered. The facts are that he broke out of his bed, without coat or pants, and was running at the time he was shot, making his way out of Mrs. Williams' yard, and trying to fire back at his pursuers. Members of his staff, captured at the time, boasted that he had too much pluck to surrender when ordered, and this we will *prove* in due time, and even more than this.

One thing is certain—Morgan is now in a prison that he can't *bribe out of!*

Since the above was set in type, the following documents have come to hand:—

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, BULL'S GAP, Tenn., Sept. 9, 1864.—Rev. W. G. Brownlow:—The General Commanding directs me to forward to you for publication the enclosed correspondence relative to the killing of the late General John H. Morgan.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
O. C. FRENCH,
Lt. and A. A. A. G. on Gen. Gillem's Staff.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES, BULL'S GAP, Tenn., September 5.—Sir:—It has been stated that General John H. Morgan, late of the Confederate army, was killed by our forces, in Greenville, Tenn., after he had surrendered, and in direct violation of the rules of war.

You will confer a personal favor upon myself, and be doing an act of justice to this command, by stating what you know to be the facts connected with the killing of the General. I am, Captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. C. FRENCH,
Lt. and A. A. A. G., General Gillem's Staff.
To J. T. Rogers, Captain and A. A. A. G., late General Morgan's Staff.

HEADQUARTERS FORCES EAST TENNESSEE, September 5.—Lieutenant:—In answer to your communication relative to the surrender and killing of the late General John H. Morgan, I must say that I was with General M. when he left Mrs. Williams'; he handed me one of his pistols, and said that he wished me to aid him in making his escape. I told him it was almost useless, as we were entirely surrounded. He replied, saying that we *must do it if possible.* We were concealed in a clump of bushes, when a soldier rode up to the fence, wearing a brown jean jacket; we naturally supposed him to be a Confederate soldier come out of the bushes. General Morgan stepping at the same time through the fence, the soldier demanded a surrender, much to our surprise. Captain Wilcox, of the Federal army, with some other soldiers, rode up.

I, with Mr. Johnson, hastened towards him. Looking back in the direction of General Morgan, I saw him throwing up his hands, exclaiming, "O, God!" I saw nothing more of him until he was brought to the street dead. I am satisfied that Johnson and myself were fired on after we surrendered, but by men so far from us that it must have been impossible to know that we were prisoners. I asked Captain Wilcox to leave a soldier with me after I had surrendered, for my own safety, which he did. We were possibly fired upon almost from every direction, but from such a distance that I am satisfied the men did it innocently. I, however, do not condemn them for firing on me after I surrendered, under the circumstances. If General Morgan surrendered before being shot I do not know it. I am, Lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. T. ROGERS,
Captain and A. A. A. & I. G., late General Morgan's Staff.
O. C. French, Lieut. and A. A. G., Gen. Gillem's Staff.

Extract from a letter written September 5, by C. A. Withers, of General Morgan's staff, to Mrs. John H. Morgan, at Abingdon:—

"General Morgan was killed in the garden of Mrs. Williams, at Greenville, while endeavoring to escape. He was struck in the centre of the breast, the ball passing through his heart and coming out under his left arm. General Gillem, U. S. A., gave Captain Rogers and myself permission to wash and dress the body, which we did with such facilities as were in our power.

"C. A. WITHERS, A. A. G."

Thus it will be seen that Morgan, upon the testimony of his own friends, was killed in attempting to make his escape, and after emerging from "a clump of bushes" in the garden. A more infamous coward never made a noise in this Rebellion. Mention is made of the "brown jean vest" of the Federal soldier, as a part of the Confederate uniform. All the clothes Morgan had on—vest, pants, and boots—were the *Federal* uniform, and had either been *stolen* in Kentucky, or taken from a Federal prisoner *after* he was captured and murdered. Our Federal boys did a good job when they killed Morgan, and they are entitled to the lasting gratitude of every remaining *horse* and *mule* in Kentucky and Tennessee.

CAPTURE OF QUANTRELL.

HIS RECOGNITION.

No Doubt of his Identity.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Tuesday has the following item:—

QUANTRELL.—The individual confined at the Soldiers' Home under suspicion of being Quantrell was yesterday identified by a gentleman from Delaware county, who had known him in Missouri. He picked him out from a number of other prisoners without a moment's hesitation. Quantrell is said to have been much agitated, trembling like a leaf, and being unable to say a word. Persons are now on their way here from Missouri, and will probably arrive to-night, who will settle the question of identity beyond peradventure.

THE REBEL PRIVATEERS.

Semmes Said to be on Board a New War Ship.

An agent of Lloyd's reports that a large steamer is stated to have put into Niedup, with signals for a pilot. She changed colors at Bremerhaven, and hoisted the Rebel flag.

The pilot who took her to Bremerhaven believes she still remains there. She steams ten knots at half speed.

She is reported to be commanded by Captain Semmes, has three hundred men on board, and is pierced for forty guns. She is stated to have been built at Bordeaux. The pilot volunteered the information.

The British Order Against Fitting Belligerent War Vessels Extended.

From the London Telegraph, Sept. 10.

An order in last night's *Gazette* bears upon the case of the *Georgia*, supplying an omission in previous notices of the same kind, which, while prohibiting all vessels of belligerent Powers from equipping, refitting, and so forth, did not forbid their entering our ports for the purpose of being dismantled and sold.

The Case of the "Georgia"—Earl Russell's Letter Declaring a Non-Interference with the Seizure.

FOREIGN OFFICE, LONDON, September 9, 1864.—Sir:—I am directed by Earl Russell to inform you, with reference to your letter of the 27th ultimo, that her Majesty's Government are of opinion that the case of the *Georgia* must go before the Prize Court in the United States, and that you must be prepared to defend your interest therein.

I am, sir, your most obedient, humble servant,
H. HAMMOND.
Edward Bates, Esq., Liverpool.

Latest from the South

REPORT THAT SHERMAN IS MAKING PEACE.

REBELS IN TREATY WITH HIM.

A CONFERENCE AT ATLANTA.

A. H. STEVENS ON HAND.

Exchange of Prisoners Between Sherman and Hood.

THE CATTLE CAPTURE.

Despatch from General Lee.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

From Richmond papers of September 19 we get the following interesting intelligence:—

PEACE RUMORS—AN EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS AGREED ON.

MACON, September 17.—Rumors are rife to-day that General Sherman has sent an informal request to Governor Brown, Vice-President Stephens, and H. V. Johnson, to come to Atlanta and confer with him on the subject of peace.

General Hood has relieved his Chief of Staff, Brigadier-General Shoup, from duty. Major Mason is now acting in that capacity.

Five hundred exiled families have arrived in our lines from Atlanta. Their condition is most deplorable.

A special exchange of 2000 prisoners has been agreed upon by Generals Hood and Sherman, and 700 Yankees will be sent forward to-night for this purpose.

MACON, September 16.—Parties arrived here from Atlanta say that great numbers of Sherman's army are going home, and that ten thousand are already gone, and more are following, their terms of service being out.

The whole situation here looks well. Yesterday was observed by the people as a day of fasting and prayer.

FROM MOBILE.

MOBILE, September 15.—The Yankee gunboat *Selma* (formerly Confederate) anchored on Wednesday night near one of our batteries on the eastern shore. At daylight yesterday morning she was opened on by the battery, struck twice, when she hastily retreated. The three Yankee gunboats that went up Fish river, on Sunday last, stole six thousand feet of lumber, a number of cattle, and destroyed the furniture at Milsmith and Patlor.

THE WAR NEWS.

From the Richmond Examiner, September 19.

The following despatch from General Lee, received on Saturday, contains the most agreeable news since General Hill beat the Yankees at Reams' station:—

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, September 17.—Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:—At daylight yesterday the enemy's skirmish line, west of the Jerusalem plank-road, was driven back upon his intrenchments along their whole extent. Ninety prisoners were taken by us in the operation.

"At the same hour General Hampton attacked the enemy's position north of the Norfolk railroad, near Sycamore Church, and captured about three hundred prisoners, some arms and wagons, a large number of horses and twenty-five hundred cattle.

"General Gregg attacked General Hampton on his return in the afternoon, at Belcher's Mill, on the Jerusalem plank-road, but was repulsed and driven back. Everything was brought off safely. Our entire loss does not exceed fifty men.

"R. E. LEE."

We are informed that General Hampton started for a point on James river, south of City Point, where he had learned the cattle were on pasture; but while on the march he intercepted a letter addressed to Grant, which contained the information that the cattle had been removed to Sycamore Church. The letter also assured Grant that the beeves were of a very superior quality, and expressed apprehensions that the grazing in Prince George would be insufficient. General Hampton changed his route according to the information given by the intercepted epistle.

The affair on Thursday, in which the enemy attempted a reconnoissance in the direction of Poplar Spring Church, was much more inconsiderable and insignificant than we had been led to suppose. If any fighting took place on this part of the line—west of the Weldon railroad—it was of so trifling a character as to be beneath General Lee's notice.

This raid of General Hampton's is one of the boldest and most brilliant things of the war. Leaving Reams' station, on the Weldon railroad, ten miles south of Petersburg, he passed behind Grant and took his beeves from a position immediately in the rear of the centre of his lines. Sycamore Church, the point at which the captures of cattle, prisoners, &c., was made, is about fifteen miles south by east of Prince George Court House.

From information received last night we are disposed to believe that Grant has either given up his designs on the Southside railroad or is pretending to have done so. There is no doubt that he has been transferring his troops from his extreme left.

There was sharp picket firing along the line south of Petersburg yesterday.

FROM THE VALLEY.

We have no news from the Valley. Well-informed persons from that section say an able and enterprising leader like Hampton is much needed by our cavalry.

FROM GENERAL HOOD'S ARMY.

The telegraph informs us that a partial exchange of prisoners has been agreed upon between Generals Hood and Sherman.

There were rumors in the army on Saturday that Sherman had sent an informal message, requesting Vice-President Stevens, Governor Brown, and Confederate States Senator Johnson to come to Atlanta, and confer with him on the subject of peace. If Sherman sent any such message, he must be deluded into the idea that in capturing Atlanta he has subjugated the State. We trust he will be soon roughly wakened from this delusion.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERAL SHERMAN AND GENERAL HOOD.

From the Richmond Examiner, September 19.

The Georgia papers bring us a considerable mass of correspondence which has lately taken place between General Sherman and General Hood. As we have not space to give this correspondence in full, we present an abstract of it, which will serve every purpose.

We have official copies of the correspondence in regard to the truce of ten days recently entered into by Generals Sherman and Hood. In his letter to General Hood, Sherman says that he "deems it the interest of the United States that the citizens now residing in Atlanta should be removed; those who prefer, to go South; the rest North;" and if Hood consents, he (Sherman) offers to undertake the removal of families in Atlanta who prefer to go South, as far as Rough and Ready.

In regard to the slaves, the correspondence mentions as one of its conditions that servants may be permitted to accompany their masters, provided no force be used toward them, one way or the other; if they wish to go with their masters and mistresses, they can do so; otherwise they are sent away or employed by the Quartermasters. To carry out this object Sherman proposes a truce of ten days.

Hood replies, saying that he does not consider that he has any alternative in the matter, and that he accepts the proposition. In closing his letter, General Hood protests "in the name of the God of humanity, against the expulsion of the people of Atlanta from their firesides," and declares, while he accepts it, that Sherman's position "transcends the studied and ingenious cruelty of all acts ever before brought to the attention of mankind, even in the darkest history of war."

The subject of correspondence number two is in regard to the exchange of prisoners held on both sides. The first letter comes from Hood. He proposes "an exchange of prisoners, officers and men, captured by both armies since the commencement of the present campaign—the exchange to be made man for man, and the equivalents to be allowed as regarded by the stipulations of the cartel." Sherman replies to this, informing Hood that he accepts his offer, the basis of exchange to be the old cartel.

This is quickly followed by another letter from Sherman, saying that he cannot recall those prisoners who may have reached beyond Chattanooga; that on arriving at Nashville they properly fall under the jurisdiction of the Commissioner, Colonel Hoffman; but proposing to exchange such as he has on hand. He says he holds on the spot twenty-eight officers and seven hundred and eighty-two enlisted men, and *en route* for Chattanooga ninety-three officers and nine hundred and seven men, making one thousand, eight hundred and ten on hand, that he will exchange for a like number of his own men, captured by Hood in this campaign, who belong to regiments with him, and who can resume their places at once. He takes it for granted Hood will do the same with his. In other words, for these men he (Sherman) is not willing to take equivalents belonging to regiments whose terms are out and who have been discharged.

Sherman further says that by the laws of the Confederate States all men eligible for service are *ipso facto* soldiers, and if needed for civil duty they are simply detailed soldiers; that he found in Atlanta "about a thousand of these fellows," and that he is satisfied they are fit subjects of exchange, and proposes if Hood will release an equal number of their prisoners at Andersonville, he (Sherman) will gather these together and send them as prisoners, and will take for them men belonging to any part of the United States army, subject to Hood's control.

Hood replies to this, reminding Sherman that he had previously accepted his offer "to exchange prisoners of war in hand at this moment;" that there was no condition attached to the acceptance on Sherman's part of his offer to exchange prisoners, and that he (Hood) regarded it as obligatory to the extent of the number of prisoners represented by Sherman to be within his jurisdiction.

He says that Sherman's refusal to receive in exchange his soldiers belonging to regiments whose times are out, and who have been discharged, discloses a fixed purpose on the part of his Government to doom to hopeless captivity those prisoners whose term of service has expired or will soon expire; that the new principle which Sherman seeks to interpolate upon the cartel of our respective Governments, as well as upon the laws and customs of war, will not be sanctioned by him; that all captives taken in war who owe no obligation to the captors must stand upon the same equal footing; that the volunteer of a day and the conscript for the war, who may be captured in war, are equally subject to all of the burdens and equally entitled to all of the rights secured by the laws of nations; that this principle is distinctly conceded in the cartel entered into by our respective Governments, and is sanctioned by reason, justice, and the public law of all civilized nations. General Hood further says that Sherman's avowal that this class of soldiers (those whose term of service had expired) will not be exchanged is deeply regretted by him, and that he hopes that this declared policy of Sherman's Government will be reconsidered, as it is unjustly oppressive to those whom the hazards of military service has rendered prisoners, and is violative of the well-understood obligations assumed by a Government towards those who are enlisted in its service.

Hood further informs Sherman that his offer to him to effect an exchange of prisoners, captured during this campaign, was not only approved, but that the Government placed at his disposal for immediate exchange, man for man, all the prisoners at Andersonville.

Hood renews to Sherman his offer to exchange prisoners as proposed in his first communication, and here the matter ends.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 22.

From the Army.

The mail steamer *Express*, from City Point, reports affairs unchanged in front of Petersburg, beyond an occasional artillery duel.

Our cavalry has been doing considerable scouting duty of late, and occasionally has a skirmish with Rebel scouting parties, but without any serious loss to either side. The *Express* brought up thirty-five Rebel deserters.

Illness of Colonel Andrews.

Colonel J. P. Andrews, Paymaster General, is lying very ill at the residence of his daughter, in Baltimore.

Major J. R. Eaton has been appointed acting Paymaster-General.

Sentences Commuted.

Sixteen deserters, tried by court-martial and sentenced to be shot, have had their sentences commuted to imprisonment at hard labor during the war, were yesterday sent to Fort Delaware.

Sent East.

Mary Kelley and Rebecca Smith, who have been confined in the Old Capitol Prison, on the charge of repeatedly aiding soldiers to desert, by furnishing them with citizens clothing, were yesterday sent to the female prison, at Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

Army News.

Intelligence from the army presents but little news of interest. On Tuesday a general salute of shotted guns was fired in honor of Sheridan's victory. The Rebels replied, and the roar of artillery for an hour was deafening. Afterwards a large fire was observed in Petersburg, probably caused by our shells.

Colored Artillery.

The 1st Regiment Heavy Artillery, Corps d'Afrique, will hereafter be known as the 10th Regiment United States Heavy Artillery.

Dishonorably Dismissed.

Captain William P. Minor, 13th Connecticut Volunteers has been released from his temporary confinement in the Old Capitol, but is dishonorably dismissed the service.

The Destruction of Rebel Salt Works.

The Navy Department received to-day Admiral Farragut's official report of the destruction of the Ben Loomis Bay salt works. Fifty-five furnaces, manufacturing 2000 bushels of salt daily, with all their appurtenances, were totally destroyed. The loss to the Rebels is irreparable.

Care for the Wounded.

Surgeon-General Barnes has made every preparation for the succor of Sheridan's wounded. As fast as possible all will be brought to Baltimore.

Rumored Appointment.

It is rumored that Hon. J. P. Usher is soon to be appointed United States District Judge of Indiana, and that Hon. J. J. Lewis, now the very able head of the Internal Revenue Bureau, will succeed Judge Usher as Secretary of the Interior Department.

Deserters.

It is stated that over three thousand Rebel deserters have already availed themselves of Grant's proclamation assuring them of Union protection and employment. Numbers of them pass through this city daily. One of them, a middle-aged man, asserts that the Rebel authorities had conscripted his grandfather.

An Invitation Not Accepted.

One Barnes, a captured Fairfax county guerilla, who was tried and convicted before the Court-Martial sitting in this city of being a robber and murderer, and sentenced to be hung, and whose sentence was afterwards commuted to ten years imprisonment in the State Prison, and finally exchanged by order of the President, sent in word the other day that he should be happy to meet any member of the Court which sentenced him outside the lines.

Straws Showing which Way the Wind Blows.

A party who has been selling the portraits of our generals for the past two years in the army, and who had a heavy stock of the McClellan variety on hand, was quite elated upon hearing of that General's nomination for the Presidency, in the hope that he should be able to run off his accumulated stock; but he says the pictures don't sell as well now as they did before he was nominated, and is quite disgusted with the soldiers' want of appreciation.

—A prize of £50 is offered by the Royal Agricultural Society in England in 1865 for an essay on the "Agriculture of Leicestershire."

—A committee of gentlemen, with Lord Calthorpe at their head, have determined to erect an asylum for destitute orphans, at Bagshot, England, at a cost of £15,000.

THIRD EDITION

PRESIDENTIAL

GEN. FREMONT WITHDRAWS.

He is no Longer a Candidate.

THE UNION PARTY MUST NOT BE DIVIDED.

M'CLELLAN MUST BE DEFEATED.

His Opinions of the Administration Unchanged.

BOSTON, September 22.—The following letter of General Fremont, withdrawing from the canvass as candidate for the Presidency, is published to-day:—

BOSTON, September 21.—Gentlemen:—I feel it my duty to make one step more in the direction indicated by my letter of the 25th of August, and withdraw my name from the list of candidates.

The Presidential question has, in effect, been entered upon in such a way that the union of the Republican party has become a paramount necessity. The policy of the Democratic party signifies either separation or re-establishment with slavery. The Chicago platform is simply separation. General McClellan's letter of acceptance is re-establishment with slavery.

The Republican candidate, on the contrary, is pledged to the re-establishment of the Union without slavery; and however hesitating his policy may be, the pressure of his party will, we may hope, force him to it.

Between these issues, I think, no man of the liberal party can remain in doubt, and I believe I am consistent with my antecedents in withdrawing—not to aid in the triumph of Mr. Lincoln, but to do my part towards preventing the election of the Democratic candidate.

In respect to Mr. Lincoln, I continue to hold exactly the sentiments contained in my letter of acceptance. I consider that his administration has been politically, militarily, and financially a failure, and that its necessary continuance is a cause of regret for the country.

There never was a greater unanimity in a country than was exhibited here at the fall of Sumter, and the South was powerless in the face of it; but Mr. Lincoln completely paralyzed this generous feeling. He destroyed the strength of the position and divided the North, when he declared to the South that slavery should be protected. He has built up for the South a strength which otherwise they could have never attained, and this has given them an advocate on the Chicago platform.

The Cleveland Convention was to have been an open avowal of that condemnation which men had been freely expressing to each other for the past two years, and which had been made fully known to the President; but in the uncertain condition of affairs, leading men were not found willing to make public a dissatisfaction and condemnation which could have rendered Mr. Lincoln's nomination impossible, and their continued silence and support established for him a character among the people which leaves now no choice.

United, the Republican party is reasonably sure of success; divided, the result of the Presidential election is at the least doubtful.

I am, gentlemen, very truly, yours,
J. C. FREMONT.
To Messrs. George L. Stearns and others, a committee, &c.

SECOND LETTER FROM GEN. FREMONT

BOSTON, September 22.—The following is another letter from General Fremont, in which he gives his reasons for withdrawing more fully:—

NAHANT, September 17, 1864.—Gentlemen:—I enclose you my letter of reply to an invitation from some of my Republican friends to meet them at Faneuil Hall.

In declining their invitation I have informed them of my intention to stand aside from the Presidential canvass, and assigned my reasons for doing so. To avoid repetition, I enclose you the letter, communicating to you now officially my desire to withdraw my name from the list of Presidential candidates.

In this decision I have the approval of such of our friends as I have been able to consult. I have thought it not prudent to incur the longer delay of consulting others, but I have reason to believe that they will unite with me fully upon the propriety of the step I have taken.

But in withdrawing from the post of candidate, I do not intend in any way to withdraw from my share in the labor which we jointly undertook to secure—the triumph of the ideas represented by the Radical Democracy. Whatever the next administration may be, we owe it to ourselves to form a phalanx, compact, and capable, by its thorough unity, of exercising a pressure strong enough to insure the eventual success of the principles for which we have been contending—the re-establishment of the Union, the abolition of slavery, and practical respect for liberty. In the present composition of parties it is indispensable that earnest men should devote themselves to watching the progress and insuring the success of these issues, regardless of men or parties.

Mr. Lincoln says he does not lead, but follows the will of the people. It remains then for the people, in the event of his re-election, vigilantly to require the following at his hands; and further to require, that in the execution of his duties he keep scrupulously within the Constitution and the laws; to make him recognize that he holds his place and his power not as belonging to himself, but as a really faithful servant of the people.

This is the important duty which we have now to perform.

Although as representatives of the Cleveland movement we surrender our functions, the duty of watching party politics; the Constitution remains. What steps are necessary in the performance of that duty must be a subject for future consultation.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully and truly yours, &c.,
JOHN C. FREMONT.
To Messrs. Worthington G. Snethen and others, a Committee, &c.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 21.—The steamer *America* sailed to-day with two hundred and forty passengers for Nicaragua. A great disturbance was caused before her departure by a strike of the firemen. About two hundred of them prevented the new employees from going on board, and the boat was detained for several hours until their demands were complied with.

The Mexican residents of this State are rejoicing over the victory of Cortinas, and the Union men fraternise with them.

The fall business is opening briskly.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE CONGRESS.

LOUISVILLE, September 21.—The International Trade Congress of Workingmen assembled here to-day. Seven States were represented. Robert Gilchrist, of Louisville, was appointed temporary chairman. The object of the Congress is the mutual protection of the workingmen in their industrial relations and against the augmentation of the prices of the necessaries of life.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

THE EFFECT OF SHERIDAN'S VICTORY.

One Hundred Shotted Guns.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, September 20.—The news of Sheridan's victory in the valley was read to the troops along the lines this afternoon, and was received with unbounded enthusiasm and repeated cheering. A salute of one hundred shotted guns will be fired to-morrow at daylight in honor of the victory.

Deserters coming into our lines say that they are getting fresh beef issued to them from the drove captured from us last week; that Hampton's Cavalry accomplished this feat; that they took 2500 head, 250 prisoners, besides trains, horses, guns, &c. Some of the Rebel pickets to-day offered to trade fresh beef for coffee and other articles; but, on being asked what they would trade for Atlanta, they had nothing to say, and retired in evident disgust.

Lieutenant Peel, of the 40th New York, was shot through the head to-day while looking through an embrasure of one of our forts, and was instantly killed.

SEPTEMBER 21, 6 A. M.—The guns along the entire line opened this morning at daylight, and kept up a fusilade for half an hour. Since that time, occasional guns are heard at various points.

W. D. MCGREGOR.

ATTEMPTED RAILROAD ROBBERY.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 21.—A gang of two hundred armed men captured a party of workingmen on the Ohio and Mississippi railroad last night, but soon after released them. Their object is supposed to have been the capture of the pay train, with a large amount of money.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, September 22.—The steamer *City of Cork* arrived at this port this morning. Her advices have been anticipated.

The steamers *Arago* and *Trade Wind*, from Port Royal on the 19th, have also arrived.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 22.—Flour is dull; sales of 8000 bbls. at $9·50@10 for State, $11@13 for Ohio, and $11@13·40 for Southern. Wheat declined 1@3c; sales unimportant. Corn dull, with but few sales. Beef quiet. Pork heavy at $42·62½@42·75 for mess. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

Rum Restriction.

The following order of General Grant has been promulgated:—

"HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, CITY POINT, Va., September 8, 1864.—Brigadier-General M. R. Patrick, Provost Marshal-General, Armies operating against Richmond, City Point, Va.—General:—The attention of Lieutenant-General Grant having been called to the large quantities of liquor being brought within the lines of the armies operating against Richmond, he directs that from and after this date you prohibit all kinds of spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors from being brought above Fortress Monroe, Va., except such as belong to the Commissary or Medical Departments.

"I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
T. S. BOWERS,
"Assistant Adjutant-General."

—Miss Laura Keene, with Mr. John Dyott, Mrs. Wilkins, &c., has just closed an old comedy round at St. James' Hall, Buffalo, and gone to Detroit.

—Miss Fanny Browne, the pretty and the unreliable, has deserted the theatres of the Atlantic slope to turn the heads of the Californians, and sailed for San Francisco on the steamer of Tuesday last.

—Asiatic cholera has made its appearance in the Lincolnshire fens, in England, and has proved fatal in several cases, owing (it is stated by the medical men) to the long-continued drought, which has caused the drains to become little better than stagnant pools.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 67. Noon, 77. One P. M. 77½. Wind, W. S. W.

THE DRAFT.—The draft, which was to have taken place in the delinquent wards of the city to-day, has been postponed until the 29th inst., a promise having been made to the Provost Marshals that the quotas by that time shall be filled. It is now the duty of the citizens residing in the different wards to see that this promise is fulfilled, and thus save the city from the draft. The draft will proceed in most of the districts throughout this State to-day. Detachments of soldiers have been sent during the week to different points to see that the work assigned to the various Provost Marshals of carrying out the laws is not interfered with by evil-disposed persons. Where men are drafted, and the quota of the district is filled by volunteers before they leave the rendezvous, the men will be released. The same will be the case where substitutes are furnished for them.

FOURTEENTH WARD NATIONAL UNION CLUB.—The inauguration of this club took place last evening, at their Hall, in Brown street, below Twelfth. Frederick A. Van Cleve, Esq., President of the Association, occupied the chair. The hall is decorated with portraits of some of the prominent men of the country, among whom are those of Washington, Abraham Lincoln, and others. Hon. William D. Kelley was introduced to the meeting. He spoke about twenty minutes, alluding to the importance of the issue now before the people, and the prospects of the Administration party for the re-election of the present Chief Magistrate and the ticket of that party. He was followed by other speakers, after which the meeting was brought to a close.

DEPARTURE OF BIRNEY'S SHARPSHOOTERS.—This morning, at 8 o'clock, the regiment of sharpshooters under the command of Colonel J. W. Moore, recruited in this State for General Birney's command, left Camp Cadwalader, and marched into the city, making a short parade previous to their departure from the city. The men brought up at the Refreshment Saloon, where they were handsomely entertained. The regiment numbers over one thousand men, and is composed of fine material, being one of the best that has left this city for a long time. Good service may be expected of them.

SHARP TRANSACTION.—An individual giving the name of L. E. Mayer had a hearing yesterday afternoon at the Central Station, on the charge of obtaining one hundred dollars on a worthless check, by representing that he was the Vice-President of the First National Bank of Nashville, Tenn. The check he presented was on the institution named. A despatch had been received to the effect that Mayer had no connection with the bank in Tennessee. He was held for a further hearing.

HEAVY LARCENY.—A man named George Robinson had his pocket picked of a wallet containing $575, yesterday morning, in a car on the Pennsylvania railroad, while he was asleep. A young man who was observed near him while asleep, was arrested, and on his person was money answering to that stolen from Mr. Robinson, in kind and amount. The wallet which contained the money was found on the bottom of the car. The accused was held by Alderman Beitler to answer, under the name of Philip Gillin.

PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR OCTOBER.—We have received the *Phrenological Journal and Life Illustrated* for October, from Professor John L. Capen, No. 25 S. Tenth street. Among the illustrated articles we find a capital portrait, character, and biography of President Lincoln. The illustrated article on Secretary Fessenden will also command attention. The miscellaneous matter is, as usual, readable and instructive.

DEDICATION.—The new Jewish synagogue on Sixth street, above Brown, will be dedicated to-morrow afternoon. The dedicatory exercises will take place at 3 o'clock. The gates will be closed at quarter after 2 o'clock, and after that time it will be impossible to obtain admittance.

SALUTE FOR SHERIDAN'S VICTORY.—A salute of one hundred guns were fired last evening at the Bridesburg Armory, by Colonel Barton H. Jenks, in honor of the glorious victory of our arms at Winchester.

MURDER OF THOMAS SHERHAN AND HIS WIFE, FROM PHILADELPHIA, IN TENNESSEE.—The following are the particulars of a brutal murder on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, Tennessee, of Thos. Sherhan and wife, of this city:—Thomas Sherhan and lady went to Tennessee after the fall of Fort Donelson, and was employed for about eighteen months in the capacity of Assistant Quartermaster. He accumulated eight or ten thousand dollars, but on account of a misunderstanding between himself and his employer he was discharged. He then purchased three hundred acres of land in Humphrey county, in St. Patrick's settlement, on the fifty-eighth section of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and settled down with the intention of hiring wood-choppers and selling cord-wood to the Government. He took a partner by the name of B. Blumstern, of Nashville, who, in accordance with the facts of the case, has been accused of the murder, and he is now in the State prison.

On the 25th of August, Thomas Sherhan and Blumstern had a few words, which led to the cruel murder the following night. The neighbors found Sherhan butchered in the yard of his house, with fifteen stabs of a carving knife, and his throat cut; and Mrs. Sherhan was found dead in the bed, with six stabs and her throat cut from ear to ear.

Mr. Sherhan has children in this city. It is said that there are six or seven thousand dollars in the bank at Nashville; three hundred acres of land with horses, cows, furniture, crops and cord-wood ready for market belonging to the murdered man, and that everything is going to destruction for want of care.

SHOT HIMSELF.—Frederick Helmbold, a son of Mr. Franklin Helmbold, shot himself with a gun about 7½ o'clock last evening. He lingered until 3 o'clock this morning, when he died. The wound was through the abdomen. The deceased was married, and resided at Fortieth and Market streets.

HELD TO ANSWER COURT-MARTIAL TRIAL.—W. B. N. Cozzens and William Neal, who were arrested on Friday last by order of the Secretary of War, and lodged in the Old Capitol Prison, on charges of defrauding the Government to a large amount, have been released on giving security to appear for trial before a court-martial.

NEW MARKET HOUSE.—The new market house at Eleventh and Market streets is fast approaching completion, and will be occupied about the 1st of October. The Franklin Market on Tenth street will then be vacated.

MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—A meeting of this Club was held last evening at Concert Hall. The attendance was large. The meeting was merely for business purposes. The roll was signed by a large number of young men.

RECRUITING.—This morning warrants were issued by the Mayor for the payment of the city bounty to forty-three men, two of whom were substitutes.

REMOVAL OF VERMONT SOLDIERS.—All the soldiers belonging to the State of Vermont, who have been in our hospitals for some time past, will be removed to that State this afternoon.

GENERAL SHERIDAN'S VICTORY.—A salute was fired last evening in the lower part of the city in honor of General Sheridan's victory.

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."—This is a good motto at all times, but it applies with special force in purchasing sewing machines. For this reason buy the "Florence," sold at No. 630 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, in preference to any other. It is the best sewing machine in the world, and is so pronounced by hundreds of the most prominent families in the city, who now have them in use. Every machine sold is warranted to give satisfaction, or the money will be refunded. Numerous families, in various portions of the country, after trying many other machines, have decided that the "Florence" is beyond comparison, the best family machine in the world.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—
Boys' Suits,
Infants' Clothing,
Boys' Overcoats.
The largest and best assortment in the city.
M. SHOEMAKER & Co., No. 4 N. Eighth street.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.—
Sacks,
Sacktees,
Jaquettes,
Business Suits,
Walking Coats,
In French, English, Scotch, and American Cassimeres, Black and Colored Beavers, &c.
At CHARLES STOKES & Co.'s one price first-class Clothing Emporium, under the "Continental."

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, and all diseases of the Lungs are subdued at once by Jayne's Expectorant.

CALL AT No. 624 Arch street, B. F. Reimer's gallery, when you desire pictures. His specimens, life-sized photographs in oil colors, *cartes de visite*, and ivorytypes are superior.

WINDOW SHADES, CURTAINS, BEDDING, AND UPHOLSTERY, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut Street.

HOOPER'S ALE VAULTS, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF THIRD AND CHESNUT STREETS.—Gentlemen of refined taste patronize this *recherche* establishment, from the fact that unadulterated Liquors only are sold on the premises.

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

THURSDAY, September 22.—Cotton continues dull, and prices are entirely nominal. There is a steady inquiry for Quercitron Bark at $16·50 ℔ ton—there is but little here. In Provisions the transactions are only to a limited extent, but prices are well maintained. The only sale to report is 100 barrels Mess Pork at $44.

The inactivity recorded in the Flour Market for some time past still continues, and receipts still continue to arrive slowly. The stocks are reduced to a comparatively low figure, and the sales comprise 300 bbls. low grade and good extra family at $11·50@12·50; 1000 bbls. Delaware Mills extra, to the Government, at $12·63; and 2000 bbls. Spring Garden Mills, on terms kept secret. The retailers and bakers are buying within the range of from $10·75 to $13 for superfine and fancy lots, as in quality. Rye Flour sells slowly at $10·25@10·50. Corn Meal—no movement to notice.

The inert condition of the Wheat Market, noticed for some time past, still continues, and old Pennsylvania and Delaware red is selling at $2·42; new do. at $2·32@2·38, with sales of 2600 bushels. Sales of white are making at $2·70@$2·80 per bushel. Holders of Rye are firm in their demands at $1·80@1·81. Corn still continues dull, with sales of 3500 bushels yellow at $1·69, and mixed Western at $1·68. Oats have suffered a decline; sales to the extent of 6000 bushels at 88½c. for new, and 93c. for old. No further sales of Barley or Malt have come under our notice.

Whisky is in steady demand, but the market is dull. We notice sales of Pennsylvania at $1·84 and Ohio at $1·86.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Wappoo, Doten, Salem, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig F. Foulke, Swain, Tampa Bay, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr J. P. Cake, Endicott, Hatteras Inlet, do.
Schr Sarah Jane, Camp, Fortress Monroe, Captain.
Schr D. & E. Kelly, Kelly, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Magnolia, Chase, do. do.
Schr S. V. W. Simmons, Godfrey, Salem, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque May Stetson, Allen, 20 days from Pensacola, in ballast to captain.
Brig Fidelia, Stone, 14 days from Turks Island, with salt to A. Kerr & Bro.—vessel to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Robertina, Mardenborough, 20 days from Sombrero, with guano to Jauretche & Lavergne.
Brig A. M. Young, Crosby, 6 days from Newbern, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Schr S. B. James, Hall, 7 days from Port Royal, in ballast to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr S. V. W. Simmons, Godfrey, 4 days from Salem, in ballast to captain.
Schr G. W. Carpenter, Edwards, 2 days from New York, in ballast to captain.
Schr Nina, Scolton, 4 days from Georgetown, D. C., with mdse to captain.
Schr H. W. Dillon, Ludlam, 1 day from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to Tyler & Co.
Schr C. W. Elwell, Hart, 2 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.
Schr Sarah Mary, Morris, 1 day from Dover, Del., with oats to James Barratt.
Schr Mantua, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with corn to James Barratt.
Schr Cora, Spence, 1 day from Brandywine, Del., with flour to R. M. Lea.
Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.

BELOW.

Ship Tuscarora, Dunlevy, from Liverpool 22d ult., with mdse and 247 passengers, above Reedy Island.

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for The Evening Telegraph.

SOMBRERO—Barque Quickstep, Brown—250 tons guano Mora Phillips.

TURKS ISLAND—Brig Fidelia, Stone—10,014 bus salt A Kerr & Bro.

SOMBRERO—Brig Robertina, Mardenborough—290 tons guano 20 boxes pine apple juice 1 bale cotton 1 box mace 1 box preserves 1 box nutmegs Jauretche & Lavergne.

LIVERPOOL—Ship Tuscarora, Dunlevy—284 bars iron W F Potts; 151 casks soda ash Yarnall & Trimble; 6 cases hdw 26 bbls steel 9 vices A M Watson; 23 cases and bales mdse J H & W Creighton; 3 cases plaster models Thos W Braidwood; 6 casks hdw Smith & Seltzer; 1 case mdse Mellor, Baines & Mellor; 30 tons lump rock salt 10 bales sacks A Kerr & Bro; 8 cases machinery J. & S Lees; 9 cases mdse W H Horstmann & Sons; 75 tons pig iron 8 casks mdse 2650 sacks salt Brown, Shipley & Co; 30 cases mustard John Patterson; 10 casks hdw E Mullins; 7 do 6 bales mdse Shield & Bro; 21 bales mdse J E Todhunter & Co; 119 crates and casks [illegible]; 100 P Wright & Sons; 27 crates to A F Eberman; 1 case hdw Wood & Garrett; 320 boxes tin plates 10 casks mdse 20 iron bbls 30 hhds 30 tcs 60 casks soda ash 1 case mdse order.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Thursday, September 22. }

In Gold there is not much doing this morning, and the market is weak; opening at 222, fell off and sold at 220 at 11 o'clock, advanced and sold at 221⅛ at 12, and 220⅞ at 12½.

The Money Market, as we have noticed for several days past, continues rather tight; loans on call are offered at 6@7 per cent. per annum; best paper is selling at from 9@12 per cent.

The Stock Market continues very dull, and prices are lower. Government bonds are steady, with sales of 5-20s at 110⅜, coupons on, and 103¾, coupons off; 7·30s sold at 110½, and 6s of 1881 at 108@108¼.

Railroad shares are very heavy and lower, with sales of Reading, to notice, at 64½; Lehigh Valley at 85; Northern Central at 52, which is a decline of 2; Camden and Amboy at 157½; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 73½; 45½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 58 for Minehill; 31 for North Pennsylvania; 38 for Catawissa preferred; 33 for Philadelphia and Erie, and 47 for Long Island.

In Coal Oil shares there is less doing, and the market is dull and lower, with sales of Irving at 7⅞; McClintock, 6⅜; McIlhenny, 7½; and Dalzell at 10.

There is little or nothing doing in City Passenger Railways; 70 was bid for Second and Third, and 26½ for Girard College.

Bank shares continue firm, with sales of Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank at 28; 162 was bid for North America; 134 for Philadelphia; 64 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 50 for Commercial; 78 for Kensington; 41½ for Penn Township; 46 for Commonwealth; and 46½ for Union.

Canal shares continue dull, Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 38; 33 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 138 for Morris Canal preferred; and 17½ for Susquehanna Canal.

A despatch from Washington this morning says:—The subscriptions to the new 7·30 loan as reported at the Treasury Department for the last two days amount to $1,020,000, and to the 10-40 loan to $71,000.

The New York *Tribune* says the new tariff of rates by railroad on westward bound freights took effect yesterday, being an increase of about 20 per cent. on former rates.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 22.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

$500 U. S. 5-20s c.105¾	500 sh Dalzell Oil 10
$150 do 105¾	100 sh Densmore 12¼
300 sh Curtin Oil 3¼	200 sh do 12
100 sh McClintock 6½	100 sh Read. R. R. 64⅛
100 sh do .... c 6⅜	100 sh do b30 64⅜
200 sh do 6¼	100 sh do b10 64¼
800 sh Union Pet. 2¾	100 sh do 2d 64
100 sh do .... c 2¾	100 sh Penn Min. .. b30 15
100 sh do .... 2·81	

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81 reg. 108	400 sh McClintock . b30 6⅜
$3000 do 108¼	200 sh do .... c 6¼
$100 U. S. 5-20s coup off. 103¾	100 sh Reading R. . b30 64⅝
$5000 do coup off. 103¾	100 sh do b30 64⅝
$1150 U. S. 7·30s 110¾	200 sh do s5 63⅞
$2500 U. S. 10-40s 97	100 sh do 64
$200 U. S 7·30 ... Feb. 110	200 sh McIlhenny Oil. 7¾
$9100 Allegh. Co 5s. bds. 73¾	100 sh N. Central 52
500 sh Irwin Oil 7½	200 sh Sch Nav pf.. s5 38
25 sh Mech Bank .... c 28	100 sh do b5 38
50 sh New Creek 1½	5 sh Cam & Am ... 157½
100 sh Fulton Coal 8¾	50 sh Penna RR 73
150 sh Big Mount 7	92 sh do .... [illegible]
50 sh Lehigh Valley .. 85	50 sh Lit Sch R .... [illegible]

PRICES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

	First Call.	Second Call.
United States 6s, 1881, int off	107¾ bid	.. sales
Rock Island Railroad	.. bid	105 sales
Reading Railroad	63⅞ bid	.. sales
Illinois Central Railroad	.. bid	126 sales
Northwestern	.. bid	50¼ sales
New York Central Railroad	124⅞ bid	124⅞ sales
Erie Railroad	103⅞ bid	.. sales
Hudson Railroad	114⅞ bid	114⅞ sales
Gold	220 bid	.. sales
United States 5-20s	110¾ bid	110⅝ sales
Market	Steady.	Unsettled.

NEW YORK, September 22.—Stocks are steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 105½; Cumberland preferred, 40; Illinois Central, 126; do. bonds, 129; Michigan Southern, 75½; New York Central, 125; Reading, 127; Hudson River, 115; Canton Co., 35; Missouri 6s, 66; Erie, 103½; Gold, 220; One Year Certificates, 94½; Treasury 7·30s, 110½; Five-Twenty Coupons, 111; Coupon 6s, 107¾; Registered, 108½.

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9¾ A. M.	222	12 M.	221⅛
11 A. M.	220	1 P. M.	221⅝

Market weak.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government Securities, &c., to noon to-day, as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	107¾	108¼
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes	110	112
Certificates of Indebtedness, new	94½	95½
Quartermaster's Vouchers	91	92
Gold	218	222
5-20 Bonds	110	111

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Curtin	2¾	3⅛	Pennsylvania Pet.	1¾	2⅛
Phila & Oil Creek	1·56	1·60	Perry Oil	4½	4¾
Bull Creek	5	..	Mineral Oil	2·94	3
Germania	1	1¼	Venango Oil	..	1¼
Corn Planter	4⅜	4¾	Union Petroleum	2⅜	2½
Briggs	..	4½	Beacon Oil	..	1½
Rockhill	4½	4·94	Seneca Oil	1¼	1⅜
Globe	2	21-16	Organic Oil	·94	1
Upper Economy	..	1	Franklin Oil	..	1
Fulton Coal	8	8¾	Howe's Eddy Oil	1½	1¾
Big Mountain Coal	..	7	Irving Oil	7½	7¾
N. Y. & Mid. Coal	15	17	Pope Farm Oil	..	..
Green Mt. Coal	5¾	6	Butler Coal	15	16¼
N. Carbondale	2	3	Keystone Zinc	2	2¾
New Creek	1	1¼	Densmore	..	12
Feeder Dam Coal	⅞	1	Dalzell Oil	..	10
Clinton Coal	1	1¼	McIlhenny	..	7¾
American Kaolin	2	3	Roberts Oil	..	2¾
Penn Mining	..	15	Olmstead	2⅜	2¾
Excelsior Oil	1½	1¾	Noble & Delamater	14	14¾
Big Tank	2¼	2½	Petroleum Centre	4	4¼
Continental	2¼	2½	Egbert	3	3¾
Farrell	5	5¼	Hoge Island	..	1¾
Connecticut	⅜	1	Hibbard	2½	2¾
Oil Creek	5	5¼	Story Farm	3½	3¾
Maple Shade Oil	17	20	Bruner	1½	1¾
McClintock Oil	6¼	6⅜			

—The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:—Flour, 1800 bbls.; Wheat, 10,000 bushels; Corn, 2900 bushels; Oats, 14,300 bushels.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—"The auction sale of wool announced for yesterday was largely attended, but there was a lack of spirit in the bidding, though the entire catalogue was disposed of at prices below current rates, as follows:—371,500 lbs. fleece at 92c. $1·03, 140 bales tub at $1·17, 10 bales low unwashed fleece at 67c., 15 bales fine Mestiza at 40@42c., 20 do. Cape wool at 50½@53½c., and 10 do. superior Cape at 63½c. Before the sale, 65,000 lbs. fleece and 90 bales lamb, pulled, sold at private terms."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is abundant at 7 per cent. on call, and more offering than brokers can use. In commercial bills there is nothing new. Best names sell at 8@9 per cent., and a wide selection of good paper can be had at 10@12 per cent. The street has been more quiet than for a long time, and little disposition was shown to make new engagements. The details of the news from General Sheridan's command have strengthened the opinion that the Rebellion is rapidly drawing to a close, and prudent people are preparing for a return to low prices for gold and goods."

—The following are the estimates of the Petroleum trade:—At New York the receipts from January 1 to September 17 were:—

	Barrels.		Barrels.
1864	527,815	1863	502,412
Increase			25,402

The export during the same period has been:—

	1864. Gallons.	1863. Gallons.
From New York	15,518,145	14,597,243
From Boston	1,110,634	1,377,631
From Philadelphia	5,145,767	4,395,895
From Baltimore	647,844	729,792
From Portland	7,306	288,567
Total export from the United States	22,546,957	21,389,131

—The following is the weekly statement of the condition of the Banks of Boston:—

Capital stock	$29,381,700
Loans and discounts	61,863,600
Specie	5,820,700
Due from other banks	11,237,000
Due to other banks	10,550,000
Deposits	24,723,000
Circulation	10,421,000

—There are at present residing in the same mansion in Cardiganshire three sisters, whose united ages fall but seventeen years short of three centuries. The sisters have reached the respective ages of ninety-two, ninety-four, and ninety-seven years, and are one and all in the enjoyment of good health and unimpaired faculties.

—As the navigators working on the Llanelly and Swansea Extension Railway were recently excavating at Pontardulais, for the purpose of forming a culvert, and when at the depth of ten feet, a large birch tree, a hazel tree with nuts on it, and (extraordinary as it may appear) a large basinful of nuts were picked up. All these articles were in excellent preservation, although they must have been there thousands of years.

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price THREE CENTS PER COPY, or EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at NINE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1864.

A VINDICATION.

The handsome competencies enjoyed by many of our fellow-citizens of German birth, and the general thrift of those people taken as a whole, is, we observe, the subject of a sneer upon the part of a New York paper, which characterizes them as "barriers to the progress of improvement," and as perversely withholding their aid from all reformatory and progressive measures connected with business enterprises. Our contemporary, and others who may entertain invidious sentiments with reference to the money-getting propensities of the Germans, would manifest a greater degree of good sense in imitating their example, than in reprobating their determined energy, abstemiousness, and self-denial. For in the German character there is much to elicit admiration, much which it would be well to emulate, and which exercises a wholesome influence.

Of the diverse sources from which our population is derived, there is perhaps none more respectable in character, or physically more vigorous, than those which own an entire or partial German parentage. Of such are a large portion of the people of this State, of Ohio, of Illinois, and the West generally. In fact, of that portion of the people of the United States who are the second generation of a Teutonic stock, a very large part are Americans in whom the country may take pride, and who will be found fully represented in all the posts of trust, and honor, and learning throughout the country.

The Germans had a mission to perform here, which no other people could have fulfilled so well—just as the Irishmen have had and fulfilled theirs better than any others could have accomplished it. That they have done for us what we could not nearly so soon, [illegible] so well, have done for ourselves, is as [illegible] as noonday. The aid which the one rendered in the erection of our buildings, [illegible] digging of our canals, and the construction of our railroads, has been equalled by the remarkable, the unprecedented rapidity with which the primeval forests have given room to unobstructed fields under the axe of the other. For the rapidity with which the wilds of this State have been cleared, we repeat, the praise is eminently due to its German settlers.

In all our rambles through the agricultural districts of the country, a mere examination of a newly cleared farm was sufficient to fix the nationality of its settlers. For, whereas the Anglo-American, as soon as a piece of ground is chopped and burnt out, proceeds at once to raising a crop between the stumps, the German goes patiently and ploddingly with his grubbing-hoe, undermines every root, and burns it into ash-manure, and thus slowly but surely he proceeds until his field is as free as a fallow, subsisting meantime upon a fare so simple that the very poorest of us would recoil from it.

But by and by the reward comes. The second year, when the Yankee settler has a very little better crop than that of the first—for the stumps have not begun to decay—the German is tilling a tract mellowed by deep subsoil ploughing. And this self-denial which he has been obliged to practise is no hardship to the Teuton; he has acquired patience and perseverance in his *Vaterland*, in rendering arable the side-hills and waste places, such as we almost wholly neglect, but which he covers with thrifty vines.

It is for this reason that we discover so many beautiful farms in out-of-the-way places, in this State especially, where no one would expect to find any relief from the surrounding wilderness—farms which, if located on the banks of the Delaware near this city, and adorned with a little shrubbery, which the Germans rather disregard, would be considered as models of order, uniformity, and good cultivation.

In business, whether small or large, the German ever keeps in view the same prudent, painstaking, self-denying policy, carefully hugging the shore until he has acquired sufficient sail to venture into deeper water. He reveres the maxims of FRANKLIN with unswerving fidelity; and the entire secret of his success hangs upon a single peg—he invariably squares his expenses to his income; and inasmuch as money is rather accumulated by steady gain and economy than by sudden visitations of fortune, it follows that the German makes money to at least a moderate extent, if he is doing any business at all. Again, as a class, the German commercial houses are generally considered safe and reliable, both in this city and New York, and we believe the remark will apply as justly elsewhere.

We only intended to write a single paragraph, suggested by the attack above referred to; and we close by repeating that, instead of censuring or ridiculing the thrift, the frugality, and the plodding industry of this people, it would be much more to our praise, as well as to our interests, if we made those characterists a model for imitation.

HUMBUG.

During one of the wars on the Continent the news generally reached England by the way of Hamburg. In order to affect the stock market, the brokers so frequently manufactured the news that the public lost all confidence in advices received from that city, and it became usual to indicate disbelief in a startling piece of intelligence by calling it a "Hamburg," which, English-like, was soon corrupted (via Hamburg) into "Humbug." The derivation, whether true or false, accords well with the meaning and use of the word. The frequency with which it is employed is one of the most striking features of our day.

Our literature, our conversation, our papers are filled with it; and when a shameless showman proclaimed that "one-half the world wished to be humbugged, and it was the duty of the other half to gratify them," his remark was quoted as a shrewd saying, and he was spoken of as a smart business man who thoroughly understood the American people. His utter bankruptcy furnished, it is true, a rather striking commentary on the policy of such principles; but from childhood we all learn to read the story and skip the moral, so that any one who is successful in pleasing the public is supposed to owe all to charlatanism, which is thus thought to be an indispensable faculty in every profession.

Nor is it merely in active business life that the word "humbug" is repeated until it has become as stale a topic as the weather. No one is expected to be natural and sincere in the ordinary intercourse of society. Judging from the tone of conversation, our atmosphere must be impregnated with empiricism, our whole lives a sham, and our very selves a myth. There is, in short, a frightful disbelief in ourselves and in one another, which, however well grounded, must, at all events, be removed before there can be any change in the state of things on which it is based.

It was wisely remarked that the surest way to make a man a thief is to suspect him of stealing, and so, too, a general distrust of public virtue is a certain forerunner of public dishonesty. A degraded state of morals is an inevitable result of a low moral standard, as the conduct is, of course, never better than the creed. When, therefore, men profess that humbug, which is but another name for dishonesty and rascality, is the secret of success—when, worse still, to humbug another (*i. e.*, to deceive him by lies) is spoken of as a good joke, it behooves those who think virtue necessary to a nation's welfare to consider the matter, and make some effort to bring about a change. The reform is needed in language fully as much as in action. Several causes have given this word a far more extensive circulation than facts would justify.

To say severe things is a power much coveted, and here is an indefinite amount bottled up in two syllables. To express censure many think is a sure way of showing superiority; while to talk like a turnkey of the world is thought to indicate a knowledge of life quite extraordinary, just as young physicians display their medical learning by talking of tumors and others of "the thousand ills that flesh is heir to." These feelings find expression in this phrase, which, fortunately for their brains, is as descriptive of one thing as another, and which, to the applicability of a general term, unites the venom and spiciness of a particular one. "It serves for a method "of collective execution, somewhat like the "vessels which, in a season of outrage in "France, received a promiscuous crowd of "reputed criminals of unexamined and du"bious similarity, and were then sunk in the "flood." It is, in fact, a labor-saving machine for finding fault.

If a man dislikes another for doing that which he is too lazy or too weak to do himself, it affords the same satisfaction to call it "humbug" that it does to stigmatize as hypocrites those who excite envy and hatred by living a religious life.

But its currency among the masses is, perhaps, not owing to any such positive traits of character as these. Opinions are a necessary part of every one's intellectual wardrobe, and are usually got ready-made; and as in the barnyard, when an old hen begins to cackle all the neighboring poultry raise their voices in concert, so if any one of ability expresses a view of life, thousands, without reflection and without reason, re-echo it.

From sheer poverty of thought one-sided and false notions of life are passed from hand to hand, and from generation to generation, just as carelessly written passages in a review, which proclaim judgment on great authors and important periods of history, are censured or praised according to the dictum of a prejudiced and partial historian. From this faculty of imitation, and a want of thought, thousands who are guiltless of ever having had an idea of their own in their lives confidently assert that "humbug" pervades every department of our society. If many of those who use it so glibly were asked to explain their meaning and to be specific in their charges, their bewilderment would equal their ignorance—and (as has been said of the use of the political watchwords), "if by some sud"den lapse of memory they should lose two "or three words, they would look round with "an idiotic vacancy, totally at a loss as to "what was the subject of their anger or ap"probation."

From a love of detraction, from ignorance, and still more from carelessness, this word has come into vogue, and already done more harm than can be easily measured. That the masses should believe that sincerity and honesty have gone out of fashion is no slight evil; and no man who rightly understands the influence of language, and feels any sense of duty, will foster such an impression by any unnecessary cry of "humbug."

As the silly belief, founded on the faults of some few, that all who are members of the Church are hypocrites, has done more harm to religion than all the arguments of infidelity, and as he who believes that all virtue in others is pretence is not likely to regard it much himself in thought or deed,—so a people who come to think that their great men are only successful impostors, that their politics is a system of trickery and fraud, and that professions of virtue and piety are schemes to lull suspicion, are not likely to achieve a noble destiny.

There is, indeed, far less "humbug" in the world than many think. Society is not wholly reprobate, and every one who believes it should act on CARLYLE's advice—let him turn to be an honest man himself, and then he will be sure there is one rogue less in the world. Let us all, however, use our language thoughtfully and carefully, remembering that, besides the injustice done by an opposite course, we do much harm to our language and land. MILTON says that whenever a language becomes inaccurate and vicious, the degeneracy of it will soon be followed by the downfall of the State, for a lazy and licentious use of words, with ignorance or carelessness of their genuine meaning, is a plain mark of an unprincipled and degraded people.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Our thanks are due to Mr. G. W. Pitcher, dealer in Albums, Picture Frames, and Periodicals, for sets of elaborately engraved portraits of Abraham Lincoln, General George B. McClellan, General William T. Sherman, General U. S. Grant, General W. S. Hancock, and others, which are sold for $1 each. Mr. Pitcher also sends us *Harper's Magazine*, the *Atlantic Monthly*, *Godey's Lady's Book*, and *Peterson's Magazine*, all of which are freighted with articles of rare excellence, as usual, and handsome engravings.

INFLUENCE OF IRON ON VEGETATION.—A curious discovery has recently been made regarding the influence of iron on vegetables. On the chalky shores of France and England, where there is an absence of iron, vegetation has a sere and blanched appearance. This is entirely removed, it appears, by the application of a solution of sulphate of iron. Haricot beans watered with this substance acquired an additional weight of sixty per cent. Mulberries, peaches, pears, vines, and wheat derive advantages from the same treatment. In the cultivation of clover wonderful changes have been gained by the application of the sulphate of iron on soils in which that ingredient is wanting, and in cases where it is desired to produce an early crop. The material is, of course, cheap and the quantity applied small. All the scales falling around the blacksmith's anvil should be saved for the land—they are worth five cents a quart to gardeners. No fruit is so much benefited by iron-rust in soils as the pear.

DOINGS OF THE DRAMA.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Judge Conrad's adaptation from the French play of Soulie's *Le Proscrit*, was presented here last evening. It has been considered one of Mr. Adams' finest parts, and has the credit of being a creation. Earnest, full of trust and hope, the brave soldier returns to his home to find more misery than he has left; to find "all his household gods shattered around him." Heroically are these sorrows borne, deeply felt, and nobly avenged.

Mr. Adams expressed to the life every shade of the poet's meaning and of the position. He looked the young Huguenot hero to perfection. But he had a hard task—not one person in the cast assisted him. All must remember how Mrs. Drew shared Mr. Adams' first success; how her admirable acting made the two parts like an admirable accord in harmony. What a contrast! Nothing but Adams' energy and his innate enthusiasm could have carried him through the most dramatic scenes of the play with such an icicle as Miss Graham for the heroine.

This young lady has no talent beyond that of a quiet bearing and agreeable voice. She is very handsome, too, and since she has been at the Arch has been well dressed. Beyond this she is nothing. Passion, pathos, tenderness, power, all required for the part she played last night, are utterly ignored by her. She applies no intelligence, either, to the reading of her part, and speaks mere "words, words, words," so that she confounds the plot of the piece, and becomes exceedingly monotonous. It is surely a severe test for a male star, and scarcely dealing fairly with him, to give him such a heroine as Miss Graham in all the parts he plays.

Mr. Carden, too, disappointed us. He had totally mistaken the character, and, instead of the brave, high-bred, generous soldier, made of "Lord Clairmont" a love-sick, sentimental boy, founding his idea on the fact of its being the Count's wedding day; but marriage does not "so transform a man" and make a fool of him. Mr. Carden's portraiture was exceedingly tiresome. Excepting in the "Ghost," we have never yet seen Mr. Carden in a part suited to him.

The rest of the cast (a very limited one, and therefore the more easy to make up well) was below mediocrity—a certain gentleman, "Armand" in the play, dressed in yellow flannel, and who has some explanations to give the audience, spoke so utterly without method, and was so grotesque and awkward, that a laugh followed all his exits. The play was, of course, well put on the stage, the scenery fine and appropriate. In all these things the Arch never fails.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Poetry, passion, a revelation of the heroic times when honor, chivalry, and feeling were allowed to exist, and were the motives to deeds of romance and passion,—all this do we find in Booth's "Ruy Blas." He looks like one of the noblest pictures of Vandyke, in form, feature, and costume, whilst his acting thrills the very soul. The deep, worshipping tenderness of his love; the devotion of his patriotism; the power with which he avenges her he loves; the hopeless resignation of his death—all did this fine artist with the truth and soul of nature, and the skill of cultivated art, in turn portray. Booth's "Ruy Blas" will dwell on the memory and near to the minds of all who have seen it, like some precious haunting melody never to be forgotten.

The stage was well set, and the last scene very effective; but such a court, such an assembly of dirty lords!—lords, too, that so muddled the dialogue that it was not until the play falls almost exclusively into the hands of Messrs. Booth and Herne, that the audience got an inkling of what it was all about. Mr. Herne is painstaking and always knows his words, but the bitter sarcasm, the haughty tone of command, and the high bearing of a Minister of Spain, that should characterize Don Sallust, were not once touched on in his rendering of the part.

PERSONAL NOTICES TO PHILADELPHIANS.

From the Richmond Journals of the 17th inst.

☞ SISTER MARY OR MR. G. P., No. 260 S. FIFTEENTH street, Philadelphia.—We are all in perfect health. Mary Lee would be taken for Sister Mary's daughter. Fan grown up; Charley all we would wish him. We write frequently by flag of truce. Address me, Warrenboro, Ware county, Ga., or through R. H. Maury, Richmond.

C. L. S.

New York "News" and Philadelphia "Bulletin" please copy.

☞ TO A. H. MYERS, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—SEND letter to you by flag of truce. We are all well. Send much love to you, sisters and brothers. Write to us soon. Like to hear from you. Send me your direction.

Your true brother, S. H. MYERS.

New York "News" and Philadelphia papers please copy.

☞ MRS. A. M. B., CARE ROWLAND JONES, Tamaqua, Pa.—Have not heard from you since April. Have written via flag of truce several times. Write to father at home, and to me, care of William Warree, Richmond, Va. Also, reply through New York "News," and request Richmond "Enquirer" to copy. All well.

G. W. B.

New York "News," Philadelphia and Tamaqua papers please copy.

☞ MRS. T. P. WEBB, PHILADELPHIA.—I AM well and in Petersburg. Friends are well. Have written two or three times; no answer received. Write by flag of truce to Miss Jennie.

TOM P. WEBB.

New York Daily "News" and Philadelphia papers please copy.

☞ PAT. MASON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—FAMILY are well; have had two letters from M.; personal also to hand. I am quite anxious to see my sister. Take good care of her. Every expense incurred will be faithfully liquidated by

H. CORNELIUS,
Eighteenth street, Richmond.

Married.

FIX—HAFELY.—On the 19th inst., at the Seminary Hospital, Georgetown, D. C., by the Rev. Alph Charlier, Lieutenant FRANCIS F. FIX to Miss ANNIE HAFELY, all of this city.

FRATT—RICE.—In Worcester, Mass., by Rev. Mr. Cutler, Deacon L. S. PRATT, of Grafton, Mass., to Miss CORNELIA A., only daughter of C. W. Rice, Esq., of Worcester.

SMITH—JOHNSTON.—In this city, on the 3d of May, 1864, by Rev. Dr. Chambers, Mr. GEO. H. SMITH, of Lexington, Mass., to Miss JENNIE JOHNSTON, of this city.

Died.

BROWN.—At Long Branch, N. J., MARIA LOUISA, daughter of Jacob and Cornelia Brown, of Philadelphia, in the 24th year of her age.

CARRITT.—On the 21st inst., CLARA, wife of Ira E. Carritt, aged 38.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

HANSON.—On the 21st inst., HANNAH A., wife of William R. Hanson. (Baltimore papers please copy.)

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence No. 1812 S. Rittenhouse Square, on Saturday morning, the 24th inst., at 10 o'clock.

LAW.—On the 21st inst., SMITH LAW, in the 67th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 23d inst., at 3 P. M., from the residence of his brother-in-law, A. Hawley, No. 1108 Fitzwater street.

McLAUGHLIN.—On the 19th instant, Rev. HUGH McLAUGHLIN, pastor of St. Anne's Church Port Richmond, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends, also the reverend clergy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning at 9 o'clock. Services and interment at St. Anne's Church.

PENGELBY.—On the 10th inst., from disease contracted in camp, JOHN PENGELBY, eldest son of Richard and Julianna Pengelby, of Company I, Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, in the 23d year of his age.

The friends of the family, and members of the regiment that are in the city, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his father's residence, No. 2122 Rose street, below York and Frankford road, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

WILKINS.—On Monday morning, the 19th inst., JACOB F. WILKINS, in the 73th year of his age.

Funeral from the N. W. corner of Fourth and Noble streets on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Laurel Hill.

WEAD.—On the 20th inst., of consumption, WM. M. WEAD, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Southern Lodge, No. 41, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 534 Worth street, below Dickerson, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

YOUNG.—On the 21st inst., after a long and severe illness, Colonel HENRY YOUNG, at his late residence, corner of Fifteenth and Callowhill streets.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
Established 1844. Incorporated 1855.

Young men prepared for the Counting-house and business life.

Thorough and practical instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING,
In all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.

PENMANSHIP,
Plain and ornamental, is taught by one of the most competent of penmen.

Commercial Calculations,
Business Forms,
Commercial Law,
Detecting Counterfeit Notes, &c.

TELEGRAPHING,
By sound and on paper, taught in a thorough and practical manner by a long-experienced operator.

STUDENTS INSTRUCTED SEPARATELY,
And received at any time.
Evening Sessions after September 15th.

CATALOGUES,
Containing terms, students' names (471 last year), &c., furnished gratis on application.

S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.,
sc9-1m No. 637 CHESNUT Street.

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE EQUITABLE Insurance Company, held at their Office, September 20, 1864, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the balance of the unpaid-up Capital Stock of the Company be now called in, as follows:—

$2·50 per share to be paid in on or before the 10th of October next.

$2·50 per share to be paid in on or before the 20th of October next, and

$2·50 per share to be paid in on or before the 1st of November next. 1t

☞ ELEVENTH WARD.—AVOID THE Draft.—A meeting of the Enrolled Citizens of the Eleventh Ward will be held at TEMPLAR HALL, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Come to the meeting and bring your friends; bring your money, as we want more. We have to pay higher prices for recruits. Hurry up your friends, recruits will be higher in a very short time. You that have moved out of the Ward since the last draft are liable for two years; your names are in the wheel. Bring your money; exert yourselves; be energetic in the matter; it's all to save you from the Draft. We have raised nearly three thousand dollars in four nights; do as well to-night, and we will not trouble your pockets any more.

THOMAS FAHY, Treasurer, will be at the Hall, N. E. corner of SECOND and COATES Streets, every day, from 9 to 5 o'clock. GEORGE A. QUIGLEY, Chairman.

WILLIAM C. RICE, Secretary. 1t*

I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT Street,
Has now Open his
FALL STOCK
OF
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Consisting of
French Satins,
Rich Brocatelles,
Cotelins, in colors,
Plain and Bordered Terry,
Union and All-Wool Reps,
French Satin de Laines,
English and German Damasks,
French Printed Lastings,
Cornices and Bands,
And every description of CURTAIN MATERIALS.
WINDOW SHADES
Of the newest Colors and Patterns.
LACE CURTAINS
One-third less than the present cost of Importation.
WALRAVEN'S (late CARRYL'S),
No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.

COURTNEY & WILLITTS,
Nos. 14 and 16 S. SEVENTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Manufacturers of
BEAUTIFUL
COTTAGE FURNITURE,
And the only reliable made in this city.
Also, Dining room Furniture and Bedding, constantly on hand. 9-19-tuths-2m

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Public Benefactress.—Mrs. S. A. Allen has justly earned this title, and thousands are this day rejoicing over a fine head of hair produced by her unequalled preparation for restoring, invigorating, and beautifying the Hair. Her World's Hair Restorer quickly cleanses the scalp and arrests the fall; the hair, if grey, is changed to its natural color, giving it the same vitality and luxurious quantity as in youth. For ladies and children, whose hair requires frequent dressing, the Zylobalsamum, or World's Hair Dressing, has no equal. No lady's toilet is complete without it. Every Druggist has it for sale.

Dr. Jayne's Expectorant.—All who have used this standard Medicine for

ASTHMA,	CONSUMPTION,
BRONCHITIS,	PLEURISY,
WHOOPING COUGH,	CROUP,
COUGHS AND COLDS,	HOARSENESS,

or any Pulmonary Complaint, attest its usefulness. In proof of this fact, we would state that for thirty years past the Expectorant has been before the public, and that each succeeding year has added to its popularity, and extended the demand, until now it is known and appreciated in all quarters of the world, and admitted to be the Great Remedy of the Age for that class of diseases for which it is especially designed.

RECENT COUGHS AND COLDS, Pleuritic Pains, &c. are quickly and effectually cured by its diaphoretic, soothing, and expectorant power.

ASTHMA it always cures. It overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the air vessels, and by producing free expectoration at once removes all difficulties of breathing.

BRONCHITIS readily yields to the Expectorant. It subdues the inflammation which extends through the wind tubes, produces free expectoration, and suppresses at once the cough and pain.

CONSUMPTION.—For this insidious and fatal disease no remedy on earth has ever been found so effectual. It subdues the inflammation, relieves the cough and pain, removes the difficulty of breathing, and produces an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs.

WHOOPING COUGH is promptly relieved by this Expectorant. It shortens the duration of the disease one-half, and greatly mitigates the sufferings of the patient.

In all PULMONARY COMPLAINTS, in CROUP, PLEURISY, &c., it will be found to be prompt, safe, pleasant, and reliable.

Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

No. 413. Reasons why Dean has REMOVED TO
No. 413 CHESNUT STREET.
(Opposite the Custom House.)
DEAN, No. 413 CHESNUT STREET,
Will sell, Wholesale and Retail,
FROM TEN TO FIFTY PER CENT. LESS THAN YOU CAN BUY ELSEWHERE.

DEAN has the Largest and Best Stock in this city of the following list of Goods:—

1. The best Fine-cut Chewing Tobacco.
2. Fillobrado and Rough-and-Ready Tobacco.
3. Plain and Sweet Old Virginia Tobacco.
4. Plain and Sweet Cavendish Tobacco.
5. Navy, and Congress, and Plug Tobacco.
6. The best stock of Havana Cigars.
7. The best stock of Domestic Cigars.
8. The best stock of Smoking Tobacco.
9. Pipes and Snuffs, &c.
10. Lynchburg Smoking, 30 cents per pound.
11. Killickinick Smoking, 30 cents per pound.
12. The Capitol Fine-cut Chewing.
13. The Michigan Fine-cut Chewing.
14. Fine-cut Chewing, 90 cents per pound.
15. Fine-cut Chewing, 65 cents per pound.
16. Dean sells more than any ten stores.
17. Dean sells ten times cheaper.
18. Dean sells the Best and Cheapest.

To be continued at
DEAN'S, No. 413 CHESNUT Street,
Opposite Custom House.

Raspberry Catawba Sparkling
WINE;
A MOST DELICIOUS DRINK.
TRY IT,
for sale by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
ARCH AND TENTH STREETS.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 316 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Pianos! Pianos!

STECK & CO'S	MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.	DECKER BROS
PIANOS.	MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.	PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

EDUCATIONAL.

FIFTY CENTS.—LESSONS IN GERMAN,
BY
A NATIVE OF GERMANY,
WHO SPEAKS ENGLISH FLUENTLY,
AT
FIFTY CENTS AN HOUR.
LADIES AND CHILDREN ONLY.
Apply between 11 and 1 o'clock, at
sel3-2w No. 722 FLORIDA Street.

PHILADELPHIA MILITARY SCHOOL
COURTLAND SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE,
Thirty-ninth and Market Streets,
REOPENS SEPTEMBER 6.
Address,
au27-1m PROFESSOR E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D.

FRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS, REAR of No. 41 N. ELEVENTH Street, reopens on the 5th inst. $15 per term of 22 weeks. All denominations admitted. [se1-1m*] W. WHITALL.

SIGNOR N. PERELLI
Having returned from Europe, has resumed his LESSONS IN SINGING.
se8-thstu1m No. 1226 CHESNUT STREET.

JAMES S. BIRD, TEACHER OF THE PIANO, No. 220 SIXTEENTH Street, below Spruce. au22-1m*

FLAGS! FLAGS!!
CAMPAIGN FLAGS,
BUNTING, AND SILK,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
ALSO,
SWORDS,
SASHES,
BELTS.
Together with a full assortment of
MILITARY GOODS.
EVANS & HASSALL,
9-22-1m No. 418 ARCH STREET.

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET.	NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, New Styles.
WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, NEW COLORS, AT THE MANUFACTURERS,	No. 723 KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. CHESNUT STREET.
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET.	PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.—
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE HOUSES.
FIRST WEEK OF EDWIN ADAMS.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
THE HERETIC.
ADRIAN DETELIGNY........EDWIN ADAMS
Raymond........Mr. James Carden
Elinor de Teligny........Miss Annie Graham
To conclude with the sparkling comedietta of
WHICH SHALL I MARRY?
Nailem Tight........Stuart Robson
Abner Skipjack........Mr. Mariner
Mary Moe........Miss C. Jefferson
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. ADAMS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
GROVER & SINN........Proprietors and Managers.
FIRST WEEK OF THE SEA OF ICE.
The management is happy to announce an engagement with the distinguished artiste,
MISS SUSAN DENIN,
Who will make her appearance every night this week as "Louise de Lascours" and "Ogarita" in
THE SEA OF ICE; OR, A THIRST FOR GOLD.
Admission—Family Circle, 25c.; Dress Circle and Parquet, 50c.; Reserved Dress Circle and Parquet Seats, 75c. extra. Orchestra Seats, $1; no charge for secured seats. Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain rises at 7¾.
FOURTH GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY AFTERNOON, September 24, at reduced prices.

CHRIST REJECTED.
The great and celebrated picture by West, the chef d'œuvre of the artist,
IS NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1025 CHESNUT STREET,
In addition to the ENTIRE Art Collection of the Academy.
Admittance, 25 cents; Season Tickets, 50 cents. 9-14-1m*

KENSINGTON HALL.—THIS POPULAR place of Entertainment, Nos. 1097 and 1099 GERMANTOWN avenue and 1101 N. SECOND Street (established 30 years ago by Mr. John Lips), has been enlarged and renovated, and now possesses attractions unexcelled by any other establishment of the kind in the city.

A large and efficient Orchestra, under the direction of Prof. F. Losse, has been engaged, and a choice programme of Vocal and Instrumental Music will be produced each evening, free of expense to the audience. The Concert Room is large, airy, and commodious, the refreshments superior, and the attendants polite and accommodating.

au23-1m HENRY HORNUNG, Proprietor.

FREE CONCERT SALOON.
The subscriber has opened the large and commodious SALOON, with extensive
SUMMER GARDEN,
attached,
N. E. CORNER OF FRANKLIN STREET AND GIRARD AVENUE,
and has engaged a full Orchestra, under the leadership of
PROFESSOR A. HERTEL,
who will nightly perform a choice programme of National and other airs.
As a pleasant place to pass an evening free of charge, the proprietor is determined his establishment shall not be surpassed.
au25-1m CHRISTIAN RENTSCHLER.

CAUGHT ASTRAY, ON THE MORNING of the 20th of September, a Brown Mare Colt, about 4 years old, with one white hind foot. The owner will please call at the Depot of Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroad, where she can be seen. 1t*

J. D. CHENEY'S TEMPERED REED MELODEONS.—J. D. Cheney's new discovery for tempering Reeds has proved to be the most valuable invention for quickness of vibration, touch and durability, ever invented.
JOHN MARSH,
Sole Agent,
9-22-3t No. 1102 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED New York Iron Frame, Over-strung Brass New Scale Piano Fortes.
JOHN MARSH,
Sole Agent,
9-22-3t No. 1102 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

MARSH'S MUSIC STORE, No. 1102 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia, Sole Agent for Haines Brothers' Premium Pianos, also, Clinton's Patent Sounding Bar Guitars, Music, Musical Instruments, and Musical Merchandise of every description, wholesale and retail. [9-22-3t
Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange and for sale. Orders by mail promptly executed. Open evenings.

DEAFNESS, EYE AND EAR,
THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH,
AND ASTHMA,
TREATED
WITH THE UTMOST SUCCESS,
BY DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
Author of the recently published work,
THE EAR: ITS DISEASES AND THEIR TREATMENT.
Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is with considerable satisfaction that Dr. Von Moschzisker can say that his success has indeed been great. This success is the more gratifying as it is entirely owing to the numerous CURES he has effected in the above maladies, and the interest his patients (among whom are some very influential citizens) have, from a sense of justice and gratitude, taken to promote it. Their testimonials, worded in the very highest terms, can be examined at his Office, No. 1027 WALNUT street.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Dr. Von Moschzisker has by his published works and the many difficult cases he has treated with success under their notice, proved what he is able to perform in his professional capacity. For numerous patients courteously sent him by them, and kind notices of him and his works in their medical journals, he returns them public thanks.

APPARATUS.

The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, for the treatment of the above maladies has been by the highest medical authorities and all who examined it pronounced the greatest medical agent for the cure of DEAFNESS, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH and ASTHMA.

Those who suffer from any of those maladies have now the best and surest means of obtaining a cure.

All persons who consult Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER may rely that he will give them a candid opinion of their case, and what he is able to do for them. Office 1027 WALNUT Street. 9-21

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—
DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES,
Infallible in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions from whatever causes, and always successful as a preventive.

These Pills are nothing new, and have been used by the Doctor for many years, both in France and America, with unparalleled success in every case; and he is urged by many thousand ladies who have used them, to make the Pills public for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent an increase of family where health will not permit it. Females peculiarly situated, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these pills while in that condition, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above admonition, although their mildness would prevent any mischief to health, otherwise the Pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompanying each box. Price $1, or six boxes for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the following Druggists:—

Elliott, White & Co., No. 58 N. Fourth street.
Wright & Siddall, No. 119 Market street.
A. Marshall, corner of Thirteenth and Market streets.
Zeigler & Smith, corner of Second and Green streets.
Dyott & Co.
Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, and
S. C. Delacour, Camden.
At retail by all druggists.

Ladies, by sending
ONE DOLLAR
To either agent, can have the
PILLS SENT CONFIDENTIALLY,
By mail, to any part of the city or country, free of postage.
S. D. HOWE,
9-22-2m No. 245 W. THIRTY-SIXTH Street, N. Y.

DR. LAPORTE'S LIFE ELIXIR RESTORES to manly vigor all who are suffering from impaired Spinal Energy, Nervous Debility, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Memory, &c., whether arising from the effects of a pernicious vice, excessive study, or muscular effort. Price, $2. Sent post-paid to any address, by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street. Circulars sent free.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED.—UPHAM'S Fever and Ague Specific is warranted to cure any case of Chills and Fever. Try it and be convinced. Price, $1. Sent post-paid to any address, by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street. Circulars sent free.

ASTHMA CURED.—RELIEF GUARANTEED in ten minutes, and a permanent cure effected by the use of "Upham's Asthma Cure." Cases of from ten to twenty years' standing yield at once to its influence. Price, $2. Sent post-paid to any address, by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street. Circulars sent free.

HAIR UPROOTED
From low foreheads, and all parts of the body, in five minutes, without injury to the skin, by "Upham's Depilatory Powder." Price $1. Mailed to any address for $1·25, by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street. Circulars sent free.

DO YOU COLOR YOUR WHISKERS AND Moustache? If so, use the "Japanese Hair Stain." No hair dye in the world equal to it. Only one preparation; colors a natural black or brown. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, sole agent. 50 cents a box. se8-thstu1m

THOUSANDS OF TEETH
EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.
Patent applied for. My new invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler, for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered.
DR. C. L. MUNNS,
9-19-1m No. 731 SPRUCE STREET.

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 736 RACE Street. Branch No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. au9-3m

---

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE,
Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
At the Exchange.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.
Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

GET THE BEST!!!
SPLENDID STEEL ENGRAVINGS!!
FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY BRADY,
And the Only
CORRECT LIKENESSES PUBLISHED.

1. President Abraham Lincoln,
2. Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant,
3. Major-General G. B. McClellan,
4. Major-General W. T. Sherman,
5. Major-General W. S. Hancock,

Printed on thick Plate Paper, 19x24 inches.
PRICE $1·00 EACH.
Copies sent by mail on receipt of price.
AGENTS WANTED TO SELL EVERYWHERE.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Address,
G. W. PITCHER,
Book, Album, Picture, and Frame Store,
No. 808 CHESNUT Street,
9-22-3t Philadelphia.

A TEXT-BOOK FOR POLITICIANS.—McPHERSON'S POLITICAL HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, 1861 to '64. For sale by
JAMES K. SIMON,
Office of the Rebellion Record,
9-21-3t No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

APPLETON'S
NEW AMERICAN
CYCLOPEDIA.
This invaluable work forms in itself a complete library of useful information. Published in various styles of binding.
AGENCY FOR PHILADELPHIA,
9-21-3t No. 33 S. SIXTH St., above Chesnut.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Have purchased at the large Auction Sales in New York and Philadelphia since the recent heavy
DECLINE IN GOLD,
FRENCH MERINOES, $1·75.
FRENCH MERINOES, $1·85.
FRENCH MERINOES, $2·00.
FRENCH MERINOES, $2·20.
GOOD ALL-WOOL PLAIDS.
CHOICE STYLES
RICH PLAID POPLINS,
SOLID COLORS POPLINS,
SOLID COLORS MOUSSELINE DE LAINES,
RICH BLACK SILKS,
AND
From the auction sale of
Messrs. H. SCHMIEDER & SON'S Fabrics,
10,000 YARDS!
SAXONY WOVEN DRESS GOODS,
COMPRISING THE BEST STYLES OF
ALL-WOOL PLAID CASHMERE,
ALL-WOOL FILLING TOIL DU NORD,
ALL-WOOL FILLING SCOTCH PLAID CHALLY,
ALL-WOOL FILLING TARTAN PLAID CHALLY,
SATIN-GROUND LASTING, splendid colors,
SATIN-GROUND LASTING, Scotch patterns,
STRIPED CREPE RAYE,
SCOTCH PLAID LLAMAS,
BEAUTIFUL UNION CHECKS,
BEAUTIFUL FANCY CHECKS.
Prices of the above range from 65 cents, upwards, and the stock comprises the best and most varied assortment we ever offered.
Manchester Mousseline De Laines at 50 Cts.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET
9-22-3t Above Willow.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
OPEN TO-DAY,
Newest Fall Silks, $12 per yard.
London West End Style, $10.
Paris Style Border Do., $8.
Moire Antique, $7.
Best Black Moire Antique.
First Quality Black Silks.
First Quality Brown Silks.
LADIES ARE INVITED TO SEE THE NEW SILKS.
GOOD STOCK OF EVERYTHING.
9-22-ths-3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ LINCOLN, JOHNSON,
AND
LIBERTY!
ANOTHER GRAND RALLY!
By invitation of the Members of the Union League, the
HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY
WILL ADDRESS THE
Citizens of Philadelphia,
Without distinction of Party,
ON THE
"ISSUES OF THE CANVASS,"
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, September 22,
AT 8 O'CLOCK,
AT
THE UNION LEAGUE HALL,
(LATE CONCERT HALL.)

All who feel impressed with the importance of the pending electoral canvass upon the whole future of the republic are earnestly invited to be present on this occasion.

All who desire to hear the merits of men and principles discussed fully, fairly, deliberately, fearlessly, and manfully, are invited to attend.

Good seats provided for all, and order and comfort insured. 9-20-3t

---

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON.

UNION CAMPAIGN CLUB.

ORDER No. 1.

The Club will assemble for parade on
SATURDAY EVENING, 24th Inst.,
AT 7 O'CLOCK,
AT HEADQUARTERS,
LIBRARY STREET, BELOW FIFTH.

Lanterns and Transparencies will be provided for all the members.

The Chief Marshal has appointed the following Special Aids:—

WM. H. KERN,
JERE. NICHOLS,
HENRY BUMM,
JOHN G. BUTLER,
GEORGE T. THORN,
WILLIAM MILLWARD,
JOHN M. RILEY,

and the following aids:—

BENJ. H. BROWN,
THOMPSON REYNOLDS,
JAS. McMANES,
ROBT. T. GILL,
FRED. M. ADAMS,
THOMAS DICKSON,
RICHARD M. BATTURS,
HENRY McINTYRE,
JOHN GIVEN,
GEO. W. HACKER,
WM. B. R. SELBY,
LYTLE J. HURST,
WM. ANDRESS,

And twenty-six Assistant Marshals, who will take position in the procession in the following order:—

1. JOSEPH BAILEY,
2. GEO. W. SCHAFFER,
3. A. I. FLOMERFELT,
4. BENJAMIN ALLEN,
5. A. WILSON HENSZEY,
6. W. H. BARNES,
7. WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
8. FRANK JOHNSON,
9. THOS. H. ANROCKER,
10. HENRY C. HOWELL,
11. ABEL LUKENS,
12. NATHAN SPERING,
13. ALEX. M. FOX,
14. ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
15. FREDERICK WOLBERT,
16. ANDREW WRIGHT,
17. HENRY A. B. BROWN,
18. CHARLES H. CRAMP,
19. GEORGE DEHAVEN,
20. GEORGE W. FORD,
21. GEORGE A. SMITH,
22. E. T. CHASE,
23. GEORGE HART,
24. THOMAS S. ELLIS,
25. BARTON H. JENKS,
26. THOMAS DALLAS.

The members of the People's Campaign Club of 18[illegible] are invited to join this organization, and all true and loyal citizens who are determined to sustain and preserve the Government from the assaults of open and covert traitors, are requested to join in our ranks, and march with us to victory.

WILLIAM B. MANN,
9-21 CHIEF MARSHAL.

☞ OFFICE OF THE CITY BOUNTY Fund Commission, No. 412 PRUNE Street, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864.

In future all certificates of muster and credit presented to this Commission as claims for bounty, must be ENDORSED BY THE PROPER OFFICER AT CAMP, to the effect that the recruit was accepted and received into the service of the United States.

R. P. KING, President.
ROBERT M. MOORE, Jr., Secretary. 9-22-3t

☞ PROSPECTUS OF THE
OLD BURNING SPRINGS OIL COMPANY
OF WEST VIRGINIA.
CAPITAL STOCK, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
180,000 SHARES OF STOCK.
$25,000 RETAINED IN TREASURY FOR DEVELOPMENT FUND.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

NUMBER I.
Four or five acres in fee with celebrated GRACY WELL, producing ten barrels, with engine, &c.

NUMBER II.
Four or five acres in fee with one well on it with oil unworked. Lessees went into Rebellion.

NUMBER III.
One-half of fee of *well* leased at one-third of oil in iron-bound barrels; a producing well, about three acres; say about eight barrels.

NUMBER IV.
One third interest in three and a half acres in fee with the old *Rathbone flowing well* on it, belonging to the land.

NUMBER V.
About six acres in fee; no well.

NUMBER VI.
About three acres in fee; no well.

NUMBER VII.
Three acres in fee at UPPER BURNING SPRING, with the McLean well on it; worked in halves; fifteen barrels.

NUMBER VIII.
Five acres in fee; no well.

NUMBER IX.
One-half of three hundred and twenty-one lots each, ten rods square, making in all one hundred and five acres, lying on the BURNING SPRING RUN, between the tracts of the Rathbone land. Immediately above and below it is the best producing oil territory of BURNING SPRING DISTRICT.

NUMBER X.
Ninety acres, undivided half owned by the New York Company; very promising tract; well containing oil two hundred feet deep, was bored in 1861; party boring them went into Rebellion. This tract adjoins the Rathbone Burning Spring Lands.

NUMBER XI.
ETERNAL CENTRE WELL.
Three-quarters interest; lease of about two acres; twenty years; subject to one-third royalty; one of the best locations for oil; it has twenty-two rods front on River Kanawha—the best wharfage to be found (a very important point), two tanks, one of two thousand barrels in ground, one of twelve hundred barrels on ground, two dwelling-houses, a large stable, a fine fifteen-horse-power engine, one well producing about two hundred barrels a month, two wells being bored one hundred and seventy feet each, with rigging attached to engine, tubing, &c.

These lands are situated adjacent to the OLD BURNING SPRINGS, Wirt county, Virginia, and front upon the Little Kanawha river, with good wharfage. From this point the oil can be shipped to Parkersburg, on the Ohio river, for fifty cents a barrel, by the river.

These lands are adjacent to the tract recently sold to the "Burning Springs Petroleum Company," of New York, whose capital is five million dollars, and are nearly equal in productive value to the New York Company's land, and in prospective value are believed to be in no way inferior.

Several of these Burning Spring Wells were first bored in 1861, and then produced at a depth of two hundred to three hundred feet as much as *four hundred barrels* per day. They were abandoned on the breaking out of the Rebellion. The restoration of order has caused capitalists to look to this section. This is undoubtedly the best oil region in Virginia, as can be ascertained by inquiry of any one familiar with that section of country.

While these wells—from two hundred to three hundred feet deep are now yielding from twenty to thirty barrels per day, it has been demonstrated that by boring them to the depth of five hundred to seven hundred feet the third sandstone will be reached, as was done at Oil City, and a large and constant supply of oil obtained. It is proposed by this company to expend *twenty-five thousand dollars* or more in boring under the superintendence of a reliable engineer, the present wells deeper, and a number of new ones to a still greater depth.

The projectors of this company court the fullest inquiry and investigation as to the location and character of these lands.

The production of imperfectly developed wells now on these lands would probably afford an immediate dividend of *one per cent. a month*, on a capital of a *million dollars*, but no especial reliance is based upon the present production of badly bored and neglected wells, but upon the future development of what is believed to be the most promising tract next to that owned by the celebrated Columbia Oil Company on Oil creek.

The lands will be purchased, and $25,000 retained in the treasury as development fund, so that further assessments for developing will not probably be required.

Ten Thousand Shares of Stock will be offered at Five Dollars per share, at the office of

CLARKSON & CO.,
No. 121 S. THIRD Street,
opposite the Girard Bank, on and after WEDNESDAY, September 21, 1864, where a map can be seen and further particulars given. 9-22-3t

☞ STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING, FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK, PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1864.

A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia will be held at their Banking House on THURSDAY, the 20th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and deciding on the question whether or not the said Bank shall become an Association for carrying on the business of Banking under the Laws of the United States, and of exercising the powers conferred by the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act Enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, 1864; and to take such action in regard thereto as may be necessary and proper.

By order of the Board of Directors,
9-20-t20O W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

☞ LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY of Pennsylvania.

A term will commence
OCTOBER 3, 1864.

The Introductory Lecture will be delivered at 8 o'clock in the evening of that day, at the usual Lecture-Room by the

Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD. 9-17-12t

☞ DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS.—J. Isaacs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to the above-named members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his Office, No. 511 PINE Street. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charges made for examination. Office hours from 8 to 11 A. M., 2 to 7 P. M. No. 511 PINE Street. au1-1m

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

MESSRS. CHASE AND WADE.

From the Times.

Ex-Secretary Chase defined his political position at the present crisis in a speech which he delivered to a popular assemblage in Washington on Monday evening. As a matter of course, he took high and patriotic ground in favor of President Lincoln, the Baltimore platform, and the Union party. He said that the names of Lincoln and Johnson "represent to-day principles and a policy, designs and purposes, by which alone this country can be saved. If all the voters would take my advice, there would not be a vote cast except for these two gentlemen;" and he added that, in his judgment, a large majority of votes would be given for them. Mr. Chase then proceeded to discuss the Baltimore platform, and closed this point by asking:—"Which of the planks in our platform do you want taken out? Do you want any one shaved a single particle? No, no; let it stand as it is. It is all good. Let us maintain it all." He further announced that he proposed soon to go to his own great State in the West, there to advocate the cause so dear to us all.

On Saturday last, Senator B. F. Wade, of Ohio, who united with Mr. Davis, of Maryland, in the issuance of the celebrated Wade Davis manifesto, delivered a political speech of great vigor and length at Meadville, Pa. It was a terrific assault upon the Copperhead policy, platform, and candidate, and a scathing exposure of the imbecility of McClellan's military career. He closed by exhorting his audience to "go home as missionaries;" and "let every man," said he, "devote himself to work for the Union cause, and the greatest triumph ever awarded to a nation will be yours, the country's, and mine."

GENERAL HOOD INDIGNANT.

From the Tribune.

The Rebel General Hood cries out with indignation at the order of General Sherman sending away the few remaining inhabitants from Atlanta. He says it "transcends in studied and ingenious cruelty all acts ever before brought to my attention in the dark history of war."

Hood having been whipped and out-generaled, now assumes the role of martyr. Like Parson Nasby, "pastor in said church in charge," he understands the importance of the "martyr." The pretense is ingenious; the occasion is favorable; it will powerfully appeal to the sympathies of Northern Copperheads against the barbarism of Lincoln and his "butcher" generals; it will help the election.

To those who are familiar with the conduct of the Rebel generals and their army during the late campaign in Georgia, the virtuously indignant attitude of Hood is ludicrous. Not Atlanta only, but every village, town, and hamlet—nearly every house from Ringgold to Atlanta—was swept clean of its inhabitants during the running fight into Georgia, by compulsory orders of the Rebel generals. No entreaties, no arguments sufficed for those who wished to remain by their homes. They were denounced as Lincolnites and traitors if they dared to hint that they preferred their homes, and the risks of the Yankees' advent, to following the fortunes of the retreating Rebel army. If they persisted, their farms, houses, and barns were always stripped, making it impossible for them to live. The universal pretext for the outrage was:—"If we don't take your stock, your bacon, your corn, the Yankees will get it." Not an able-bodied white man or negro was left behind, from Buzzard's Roost to the Chattahoochee.

For weeks before General Sherman reached Kenesaw, and captured Marietta, the whole of Middle Georgia was densely populated by "refugees" from towns along the route pursued by the two armies. Resaca, Calhoun, Adairsville, Rowe, Cartersville, Kingston, Cassville, Dallas, Alatoona, and finally Marietta and Atlanta, were swept as with a broom. Old men and women, invalids and cripples, were about the only human beings left behind, and these, in nearly every instance, had to be supplied with food by the army commissaries to keep them from starvation. It was a part of their policy to cripple the Union army by leaving this class to be fed out of its commissariat.

Scores of people who concealed themselves to escape being driven from their homes state that first persecution, then threats, and finally force was used to compel them to fall back. This, of course, obliged each family to carry with them most or all their provisions—thus accomplishing several objects of great importance to the Rebel leaders—keeping the people from holding any intercourse with the "Yanks," and depriving our forces of any food, aid, or comfort from a resident population. They found all towns, all farmhouses along the route swept and garnished by the Rebels before they arrived. Thousands of people would have remained at their homes if they had been permitted to do so by the Rebel generals in Johnston's army.

The same wholesale expulsion of the people and negroes was carried out in Atlanta. Nothing but the sudden and unexpected evacuation of the place by Hood accounts for the larger number of families found here than at Marietta and other places. But they are chiefly the families of men who are in the Rebel army, or who, from fear of compulsion, have gone South.

It would no doubt please General Hood if General Sherman would now consent to feed this deserted and dependent crowd, and permit them to remain where, as in hundreds of cases heretofore, they could be made useful to him in giving information of our army movements. General Sherman understands this and acts accordingly.

SHERIDAN'S VICTORY IN THE VALLEY

From the Times.

The clear supplementary reports which we publish this morning from our special correspondents and from official sources, so far from detracting from the importance of Sheridan's victory, do but illustrate the carefully conceived plans, the matured purpose, the resolute action, and the matchless valor by which the national army achieved its triumph. The modest statement of Sheridan does scant justice to the brilliancy of the achievement, but in truth the story needs no coloring. In its simplest and baldest form, it supplies a record of skilful generalship, executive energy and decision, such as will well compare with the most brilliant of the war.

Even the partial miscarriage (for in every grand engagement there will be some miscarriage) of one part of the commanding general's plan of action only brings into stronger relief the quickness of his perception, the wealth of his resources as a tactician, and, above all, that readiness of decision to which the foremost of English generals attributed his success. The Nineteenth Corps should have come up with the Sixth at Opequan creek two hours earlier than it did. To an irresolute or purblind leader those two hours would have been fatal.

To Sheridan they brought inspiration. Resigning his first plan of striking out heavily with his left on the extreme right flank of the enemy and getting in his rear at Winchester, he ordered as powerful a diversion as could be made by our cavalry on the enemy's left, between Darkesville and Bunker Hill. By this Early was prevented from striking the isolated Sixth with sufficient force to turn those critical hours to account.

The three corps (Wright's, Emory's, and Crook's), in spite of all the delay, were concentrated across the Opequan in ample time to hurl back the powerful force now thrown out from Early's right, and thenceforward the tide of victory rolled on with uninterrupted success. How perfect in all its details, how far-reaching in its results, this triumph will prove to be, we shall learn anon. Sheridan is not to allow the grass to grow under the feet of his army. The battle of Monday ended at near sundown, and weary, worn as his men must have been, they seem to have taken up the line of march with scarce an hour's interval of repose.

By three o'clock on Tuesday, Sheridan had pursued the retreating Rebels almost to Strasburg. In spite of this vigorous pursuit, however, the routed army, shattered and broken as it was, and relieved of most of its many incumbrances, would seem to have made sufficient use of its legs to avoid a second battle. The official report represents it as altogether demoralized—a fact entirely appreciable when we read in the latest telegrams that seven of Early's best Generals are either killed or put out of the field.

These generals include such names as Rhodes, Ramseur, Gordon, Terry, Godwin, Bradley Johnson, and Fitzhugh Lee. And along with these there fell in battle or were captured of the Rebel rank and file not fewer than six thousand five hundred.

It is to premature to speculate as to the immediate fruits which will follow this decisive victory. It seems, however, that the Richmond press has some foreshadowings of what may shortly come to pass from the words of warning given to the people of Richmond only two days before the opening of the battle on Monday.

LOYAL UNCLE TO A REBEL NEPHEW.

The following is a copy of a letter sent to a Rebel officer (captain) in the Confederate States army, whilst a prisoner at Fort Delaware. It explains itself, and will do every man, either loyal or traitor, good to read it. Its character is so marked that the officers examining letters to prisoners retained the copy from which this is taken:—

SONORA, Tuolumne County, California, }
July 20, 1864. }

My Nephew:—Your letter from Fort Delaware, dated the 18th ult., is just received. By it I learn the most unwelcome tidings—that a nephew of mine has served in the Rebel service since the month of May, 1861. I am aware that, at the age of thirteen years, you went to the "Sunny South," as you term it, and there, no doubt, have imbibed the prejudices of that traitor land not only against your kindred, but against your Government and flag; and you write to me in the coolest manner possible, of the time "after your exchange," leaving me thus to infer that you intend to return to the service of Rebels and outlaws.

You tell me that you are "suffering for the necessaries of life." I tell you frankly, sir, I don't believe it. I am sensible that the Rebels whom you served have tortured to death their prisoners of war, by a process of slow starvation and exposure, and evinced a degree of inhumanity and cruelty at which the bloody savage would blush for shame. But, sir, your word for it is not sufficient to satisfy me that the Federal Government, or its ministers, permit their prisoners of war to suffer for the necessaries of life.

You have been serving the worst cause in which man ever engaged since God created the human race; and though you were my son, instead of my nephew, I would bless God for the bullet that should pierce your heart, and thus paralyze your arm. There is a duty, sir, that every loyal man owes his country in this struggle—owes his God—owes to millions yet unborn, that overrides and towers above all the ties of blood and kindred in the mere present. The future of free government on earth is one of the mighty stakes. To perpetuate the glory and prosperity of America is another. Let but the accursed cause of Rebellion triumph, and the great and glorious Republic, that has shone among earth's nations with the exceeding brilliancy of that countless host of stars that mark the "milky way" as the brightest constellation in the sky, will have fallen to uprise no more, and liberty be sent away howling in suffering and affright from the face of the earth.

If you are determined to serve on in such a cause, never expect recognition or sympathy from me; for if hell made a jubilee at the arrival of Judas, who betrayed the Saviour, or Benedict Arnold, who betrayed his country, a much greater one will await the arrival of the slain Rebels of the South. Judas himself will take a second place, and even old Lucifer be half persuaded to yield his crown and sceptre.

I hope this letter may do you good. I write it with that aim. Grandfather, you say, has written you "a kind and most welcome letter." I know not what my poor old father may have done. He is eighty-two years old, but he is as loyal as President Lincoln, though as kind-hearted as a child. But for me, *justice* is my motto, and that freezes in my veins every drop of kindred blood towards a Rebel. I never want to hear of you, or from you again alive, until you have ceased to be a traitor to your kindred and your country.

I see that your letter has stamped upon the envelope, "prisoner's letter—examined," and if its contents induced its examiners to believe that you had an uncle who sympathized with traitors, I hope they will examine this also, and learn and intimate to me their error, and the receipt of this letter, which I leave wholly at their disposal.

With deep mortification,

I subscribe myself your uncle,

(Signed) J. N. S.

P. S.—Your "sense of duty" that prompted your letter, I must say, has been long in getting aroused, some seventeen years. It is the first letter, in fact, you have ever written to me since you ran away in that clandestine manner, which left your then aged grandfather, by whom you had always been petted more than his own children, in the deepest solicitude and concern about you for a long period of time. Your manhood is truly but an earnest of the ungrateful boy. The boy to his kindred—the man to his country.

J. N. S.

THE MISSIONARIES of the Rhenish Missionary Society in Sumatra, it is said, have penetrated into regions where previously no European foot had ever trod. They have addressed assemblies of 7000 men and women. Their appearance and preaching produced great commotion in the thickly peopled valley of the mountainous country.

AMONG the Zulu Kaffirs of Natal, South Africa, fathers sell their daughters for wives to the man who offers for them the largest number of the fattest cows. Twenty-five years since, a girl was sold for eight or ten cows; the prices has now doubled. A petition has been presented to the governor of the colony, looking to the abolishment of this custom.

WANTS.

WANTED

THE HUMANE AND BENEVOLENT

To know that the

"Working Women's Relief Association,"

No. 736 ARCH STREET,

Has opened a REGISTRY OFFICE, where all women out of employment may find situations, free of charge, and where families desiring persons for household service can obtain all kinds of assistants, from a Governess to a Washwoman, upon the payment of a small fee. The patronage of the benevolent is particularly solicited for this Association, which proposes rather to help women to help themselves than to make them objects of charity. A workroom has been opened, where any kind of family and gentlemen's sewing will be promptly and neatly executed at a moderate price; the whole profit of the work to go into the hands of those performing it. 9-16 6t

WANTED—AT THE NAVAL ORDNANCE Yard, Washington, D. C., twenty first class FINISHERS. Wages, $3.25 per day.

Applications may be made to Lieutenant Commander W. N. JEFFERS, at the Yard, by letter or in person, but none but first-class workmen and such as do not claim exemption from military service on account of alienage, need apply.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau of Ordnance,
9-12 12t Navy Department.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without incumbrance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.,
THOS. M. PLOWMAN, No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

MILITARY NOTICES

TENTH WARD.

250 MEN WANTED

TO FILL THE QUOTA OF THE TENTH WARD.

Highest Bounty Paid. Apply to

A. H. FRANCISCUS,
se8-tf No. 513 MARKET STREET.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, First District, Pa., No. 248 S. THIRD Street. Philadelphia, August 11, 1864.

To insure prompt replies to all questions on ordinary subjects connected with the Enrolment, Draft, Exemption, Liabilities to Draft, Credits and Accounts of men furnished, Citizens are requested to make application to the Provost Marshal of the Congressional District for such information, and not to the Provost Marshal-General at Washington.

By order of the Provost Marshal-General.
WILLIAM E. LEHMAN,
au12-tf Captain and Provost Marshal.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.

Term of service, Four Years.
Better compensation than the army.
ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.
Marines receive Prize Money.
For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street, between the hours of 9 and 4 o'clock.
C. G. McCAWLEY,
au5-tf Major and Recruiting Officer.

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.
FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.
FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.

Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing
SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
Are invited to the extensive
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
OF
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth Street.

PRESENTATION SWORDS
PRESENTATION SWORDS

Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.)—Magnificent Brussels, ¾ wide, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50 and $1·75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 8-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1·37 to $1·75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1·12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stetlow's,) No. 117 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.
1y7-3m

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

NEW DRESS GOODS

FROM AUCTION.

10,000 YARDS

SAXONY WOVEN DRESS GOODS,

Comprising the best styles of

ALL-WOOL PLAID CASHMERE.
ALL-WOOL FILLING TOIL DU NORD.
ALL-WOOL FILLING SCOTCH PLAID CHALLY.
ALL-WOOL FILLING TARTAN PLAID CHALLY.
SATIN-GROUND LASTING AND SPLENDID COLORS.
SATIN-GROUND LASTING, SCOTCH PATTERNS.
STRIPED CREPE BAYE.
SCOTCH PLAID LLAMAS.
BEAUTIFUL UNION CHECKS.
BEAUTIFUL FANCY UNION CHECKS.

Prices of the above range from 65 cents, upwards and the stock comprises the BEST AND MOST VARIED ASSORTMENT WE EVER OFFERED.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
9-21-3t Above Willow.

FALL, } STOCK { FALL,
1864. } NOW IN STORE. { 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Nos. 617 Chesnut and 614 Jayne Streets,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LINENS, AND
WHITE GOODS.

LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

BALMORALS,

INCLUDING au30-7m

BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

F. SCHUELLERMANN & CO.

NO. 23 N. EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Would invite the attention of buyers to their stock of

FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,

Which they have now open at less than market prices. Bargains in Broche, Blanket, and Stella Shawls, Dress Goods, Furnishing Goods, Men and Boys' Wear, &c. &c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT No. 23 N. EIGHTH STREET. 9-17-6t

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
WHITE GOODS,
VEILS,
HANDKERCHIEFS.

E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESNUT STREET.

RUN NO RISK!!!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75. Usual price $6·00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4·50. Usual price $5·50.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SMITH & JACOBS,
my2-6m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!

Closing out Late Importations 20 Per Cent. Less than Present Gold Rates.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS, OF ENTIRE NEW PATTERNS.
VELVETS AND TAPESTRIES, Wide Goods,
With a large assortment of
THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS.
NEW VENETIANS, PALATINE, AND DAMASK-MAKE DRUGGETS.
WELL-SEASONED OIL CLOTHS, &c., &c.

JAMES H. ORNE & CO.,
No. 626 CHESNUT STREET,
9-17-6t Below Seventh.

M. A. JONES'

CELEBRATED

NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRTS!!

EVERY SKIRT WARRANTED AND KEPT IN ORDER SIX MONTHS,
FREE OF CHARGE.

SOLD ONLY AT

No 17 N. EIGHTH STREET,

(Over Partridge's Trimming Store.)

NONE GENUINE UNLESS
OUR NAME AND NUMBER
IS STAMPED UPON THE WAISTBAND.

EXTRA LENGTH SKIRTS, and with any size waist, made to order at the shortest notice.

OLD SKIRTS MADE OVER AND REPAIRED, Equal to New.

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS, of all sizes and styles, constantly on hand. 9-21-1m

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
1a4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

ESTATE OF ANDREW COMSTOCK, M. D., deceased.

Letters Testamentary upon the estate of ANDREW COMSTOCK, M. D., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, without delay, to J. SMITH HARRIS, Executor, No. 131 S. FOURTH Street. Or to his Attorney, DAVID M. HAMBLETON, No. 31 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia. 9 15-thst

ESTATE OF SOPHIA G. HEBERTON, DECEASED.

The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of GEORGE JUNKIN, Jr., Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of SOPHIA G. HEBERTON, deceased, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on Tuesday, October 4, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 717 Walnut street, in the city of Philadelphia.
9-20 tutha 5t JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

NEW MOURNING STORE.

FALL STOCK,

An Elegant Assortment

DRESS GOODS,

CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES,

AND

MOURNING MILLINERY.

THE ATTENTION OF THE LADIES IS SOLICITED.

M. & A. MYERS & CO.,
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET.

GRAND OPENING!

OF THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT STORE OF

JOHN LOUTEY & CO.,

No. 26 S. EIGHTH STREET,

ON

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26,

Where will be found a most beautiful assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS,

IN THE CITY.

We have just Opened

1000 Pieces SILKS,
PLAIN AND FANCY.

500 Pieces MERINOES,
PLAIN AND FIGURED.

250 Pieces FRENCH POPLIN,
REP AND FIGURED.

200 Pieces WOOL DE LAINE,
Double and Single Width, Plain and Figured.

150 Pieces MOHAIR ALPACA,
Plain and Figured.

100 Pieces ENGLISH MERINOES,

Also a large Stock of Fancy and Staple

DRESS GOODS.

9-21-1m

GRAND OPENING OF

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.

WATKINS & CO.,

On the N. E. Corner of NINTH and CHERRY, beg to inform their Lady friends that they have now ready

THEIR MAMMOTH ASSORTMENT

Of every variety of Style and Quality of

Fall and Winter Cloaks for 1864.

Our stock comprises as large an assortment and as great a variety as can be found in the balance of all the CLOAK STORES COMBINED.

OUR MOTTO AS OF OLD:—
"SMALL PROFITS AND LARGE SALES."
Our Reputation World Wide as
THE CHEAPEST CLOAK STORE IN THE CITY!
Our Quality of Workmanship,
THE FINEST MANUFACTURED IN THE CITY!
Little or no advance on last year's price.

ESPECIAL NOTICE.

In consequence of the success attending our System of SMALL PROFITS, rival stores have, mushroom-like, sprung up all round us; but, Ladies, be sure you get in the right place, and look for the name as well as the sign of

THE CHEAPEST CLOAK STORE IN THE CITY.

D. WATKINS & CO.,
9-15-tuths6t N. E. Cor. of NINTH and CHERRY.

CLOAK AND MANTILLA

Manufactory, and Shawl Emporium,

N. W. Corner ARCH and TENTH STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

S. WELSH & CO.,

Where you can see a Splendid Assortment of the

CHOICEST NOVELTIES,

Where you can get the best Manufactured Garments, and where you can procure the
GENUINE WATER PROOF CLOAKS,
At the
LOWEST PRICES.

Ladies will find it to their interest to purchase their Cloaks and Shawls at this Establishment.
9-20-tuths-2m S. WELSH & CO.

LOOKING-GLASS

AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

WM. H. MORGAN,
No. 208 N. NINTH STREET,
Gilt Oval Photograph Frames
se10-3m CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to offer my stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

I. LUTZ,
se10-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

NEW GAME OF CARDS.

THE NEW MUSICAL CARDS

(Patronized by the Royal Family of England), are sent by post for THREE DOLLARS. They are a most amusing pastime, and teach Musical Time quicker than any other method.

"A most interesting and clever game."—Times.

"Admirably adapted for teaching Musical Time."—Illustrated London News.

Address A. JOYCE, No. 63 W. THIRTY-SIXTH Street, New York. au25-1m

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A Writ of Sale, by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in Admiralty, to me directed, will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at MICHENER'S STORE, No. 142 N. FRONT Street, on MONDAY, September 26, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., the cargo of the steamer "Lillian," consisting of 453 bales of cotton; also, 52 bales of cotton, the cargo of vessel unknown.

WILLIAM MILLWARD,
U. S. Marshal E. D. of Penna.
PHILADELPHIA, September 10, 1864. se12-10t

JAMES BARBER'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,

S. E. corner SECOND and CHESNUT Streets, Philad'a.

AGENCY FOR THE PATENT

EQUALIZING THIRTY-DAY CLOCKS,

A very desirable article for Churches, Hotels, Banks, Counting-House, Parlors, &c.

Also, MANUFACTURER OF FINE GOLD PENS.
CLOCKS REPAIRED AND WARRANTED.
ja12-1y Clock Trimmings of every description.

WM. A. GRAY, N. E. CORNER OF SIXTH and MINOR Streets, buys Diamonds, Watches, Gold, Silver, and Loan Tickets.
THOSE IN WANT OF MONEY
CALL.
All business confidential. au19-3m

REMOVAL.

J. MEIER & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

Have removed from No. 125 N. Second street to the S. E. corner of SECOND and ARCH Streets, where they have on hand a good stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. [au30-1m

Also, a splendid assortment of ready-made CLOTHING.

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 22 Strawberry street to No. 232 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. ja1

EDWARD P. KELLY.

JOHN KELLY,

TAILORS,

No. 612 CHESNUT STREET,

Have received their FALL STYLES, and a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, including choice AMERICAN GOODS, all bought before the rise in prices, which they will make up in the best styles at moderate prices.
TERMS—NET CASH. se7-1m

PHILADELPHIA

WALL PAPERS.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

N. E. CORNER

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND se13-1m

WINDOW SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS,

No. 16 N. SIXTH STREET,

Manufacturer of

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city, at the

LOWEST PRICES.

REPAIRING ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY.
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED. se8-1m

DEPOT FOR

UNITED STATES REVENUE

AND

POSTAGE STAMPS,

FOR THE MIDDLE AND WESTERN STATES.

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

United States Postage Stamps sold wholesale and retail. Two per cent. discount allowed on all sales from Five to Twenty Dollars; Three per cent. on Twenty Dollars and upwards.

All orders should be sent to

JESPER HARDING,
Collector of First District,
9-14-12t No. 304 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

First Collection District of Pennsylvania, comprising the Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh Wards of the City of Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

The Annual Assessment for 1864, for the above-named District, of persons liable to a tax on Carriages Pleasure Yachts, Billiard Tables, and Gold and Silver Plate, and also of persons required to take out Licenses, having been completed,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That the Taxes aforesaid will be received daily by the undersigned, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) at the Office, No. 304 CHESNUT Street, second floor, on and after THURSDAY, September 1, and until and including SATURDAY, September 24, ensuing.

PENALTIES.

All persons who fail to pay their Annual Taxes upon carriages, pleasure yachts, billiard tables, gold and silver plate, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be liable to costs, as provided for in the 19th Section of the Excise Laws of July 1, 1862.

All persons who in like manner shall fail to take out their licenses, as regulated by law, on or before the 24th day of September, 1864, will incur a penalty of ten per centum additional of the amount thereof, and be subject to a prosecution for three times the amount of said tax, in accordance with the provisions of the 59th section of the law aforesaid.

All payments are required to be made in Treasury Notes, under authority of the United States, or in notes of Banks organized under the act to provide a National Currency, known as National Banks.

NO FURTHER NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.
JESPER HARDING,
Collector,
a31-21t No. 304 CHESNUT Street.

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one-quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [9-19]

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS
Throughout the country will give further information and
AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

FINANCIAL.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.

THE BALANCE OF THE

$75,000,000 LOAN

Having this day been awarded, and our bids proving successful, we are prepared to sell to customers at once in large or small sums, any amount of this most desirable

GOLD SIX PER CENT. LOAN

AT THE MARKET PRICE.

We have always considered these 1881 BONDS as the

BEST LOAN ON THE MARKET.

There is but a SMALL AMOUNT FOR SALE, and the premium will, in our opinion, advance rapidly.

Parties having

5-20 LOAN

Will do well to call and EXCHANGE their 5-20's for this MORE PERMANENT LOAN, especially as now, owing to the German demand for Five-twenties, a high rate can be obtained for them.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,
se10-1m Philadelphia.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

FINANCIAL AGENT

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

U. S. SIXES 1881.

Bonds of this very desirable Loan on hand and for sale at this BANK.

7 3-10th NOTES,

Of all denominations and in any amount, constantly on hand.

10-40 LOAN

AT PAR.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN COIN.

Subscribers have the privilege of paying the back interest from September 1 in United States Notes, adding 50 per cent. premium.

Conversion of 7 3-10ths per cent. Treasury Notes to the Loan of 1881 attended to.

All National Bank Notes received on deposit at par.

C. H. CLARK,
PRESIDENT.
Morton McMichael, Jr.,
CASHIER. se12-10t

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
au1-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEEL & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [3-14

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
2-8 No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
au23-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN. Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
au23-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

GEORGE STITES, JR.,

MANUFACTURING MACHINIST

AND

ENGINEER,

au27-1m No. 1621 N. SECOND ST., Philadelphia.

STEAM HEATING FOR FACTORIES, Mills, &c. Heated with direct or waste steam. Also, coils for heaters, condensers, evaporators, &c.
se1-1m M. FOREMAN, No. 24 N. SIXTH Street.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,
Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1-11 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTAblished in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in
Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors,
Choice Havana Cigars,
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces,
English and Scotch Ale and Porter,
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
1 28-1y JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE Office, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, September 19, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, the 26th instant, for supplying the following articles:—

Army Corps, Division, and Brigade Flags, the drawings and specifications of which can be seen at this office, also the quantity required.

10,000 yards Canton Flannel, army standard. Samples required.

The bids will state the number or quantity of each kind proposed to be delivered.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered. Nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular articles, and will be addressed to

Colonel ALEX. J. PERRY,
9-20-5t Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 16, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 12 o'clock M., September 23d, 1864, for immediate delivery of the following described stoves:—

12 Ironing Stoves, Mott's Patent, (3 No. 8, 3 No. 10, 3 No. 12, 3 No. 18), 150 Niagara Cook Stoves, with fixtures complete, (25 No. 7, 25 No. 8, 50 No. 9, 50 No. 10), 50 Rosey Williams' Cook Stoves, extra large, with fixtures complete.

To be of best quality, and the the stoves to be furnished in the shortest possible time, and subject to inspection. Bidders to furnish one of each size as a sample.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, number of each size bid for, and the shortest time required for delivery. Price to include boxing and delivery.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

For further information, call at the office, No. 1139 GIRARD Street.

By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
9-16-6t Captain and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, September 6, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until MONDAY, 26th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing ANTHRACITE STEAMER COAL for the War Department, for a period of six months, commencing 1st October, 1864, and ending 31st March, 1865. Coal to be of the best quality anthracite, for the use of steamers, to weigh 2240 pounds to the ton, and to be subject to inspection.

The Coal is to be delivered on board vessels in the ports of Philadelphia or New York, in such quantities and at such times as may be required; furnishing, if demanded, seven thousand tons per week.

In case of failure to deliver the Coal in proper quantity, and at the proper time and place, the Government reserves the right to make good any deficiency by purchase at the contractor's risk and expense. The price must be given separately for the Coal delivered on board of vessels at this port and at New York, on the terms and conditions above stated. Twenty per cent. will be withheld from the amount of all payments made, which reservation is not to be paid until the contract shall have been fully completed. Payments of the remaining eighty per cent., or balance due, will be made monthly, when the Department is in funds for that purpose.

Each offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two or more responsible parties (their responsibility to be certified by a United States Judge, Attorney, or Collector), that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into written obligation, with good and sufficient sureties, in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to furnish the proposed supplies. No proposition will be considered unless the terms of this advertisement are complied with.

The right is reserved to reject all the bids if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Coal for the War Department," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
se6-17t Captain and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, First Division.
WASHINGTON CITY, August 31, 1864.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at GIESBORO DEPOT, in open market, until OCTOBER 1, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $180 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel First Division,
se6-tac30 Quartermaster-General's Office.

PROPOSALS FOR STRAW FOR HOSPITALS, &c.
PHILADELPHIA, September 13, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, until noon of TUESDAY, 27th instant, for furnishing to the United States, for six months, commencing October 1, 1864, all the Straw required for use at the various hospitals, barracks, and other public buildings, or camps, within the limits of the Military District of Philadelphia, including Chester, Chesnut Hill, Germantown, Nicetown, Haddington, Spring Mill, Fort Mifflin, White Hall, and Beverly, as well as any others that may be established within that time.

Proposals must state the prices separately for rye and wheat straw, in bundles and bales, and must include the delivery wherever ordered.

No proposals will be received unless properly filled in upon blanks, which can be had at this office, and must be guaranteed by persons known at this office to be responsible.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.

By order of Colonel Alex. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department U. S. A.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
9-14-11t Captain, A. Q. M.

PROPOSALS FOR WALNUT HEAD Boards.
PHILADELPHIA, September 13, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, until noon of MONDAY, 26th inst., for delivering at the United States Warehouses, Hanover street wharf, on or before OCTOBER 15, 1864:—

1000 Walnut Tablets, or Head Boards, with oval top, each 4 feet long, 10 inches wide, 1¼ inches thick, smoothed on all sides and oiled.

A sample must be sent with each proposal, and must be similar to sample now at this office.

Proposals will be received for the whole or part of the above.

No proposals will be received unless properly filled in upon blanks which can be had at this office, and must be guaranteed by persons known at this office to be responsible.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.

By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
ALBERT S. ASHMEAD,
9 14-10t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
CLERK'S OFFICE, August 29, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until FRIDAY, the 30th day of September, 1864, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing each of the following classes of stationery for the use of the House of Representatives of the United States, viz:—

100 reams white quarto post paper, extra superfine, feint lined.
100 reams white commercial note paper, extra superfine, feint lined.
25 reams white commercial note paper, extra superfine, coarse ruled on all sides.
30 reams white commercial note paper, extra superfine, plain.
50 reams white foolscap paper, extra superfine, feint lined.
25 reams legal cap paper, extra superfine, feint lined.
10 reams flat cap paper, plain.
150 reams thin Manilla paper.
200 reams Manilla paper, 12 by 19 inches, weighing 11 pounds per ream, very tough and smooth.
800 reams Manilla paper, 19 by 24 inches, weighing 22 pounds per ream, flat, very smooth and tough.
200 reams Manilla paper, 27 by 37 inches, weighing 42 pounds per ream, flat, very smooth and tough.
75,000 white thick adhesive envelopes, 5½ by 3¼ inches.
80,000 white thick adhesive envelopes, 5¾ by 3½ inches.
20,000 white thick adhesive envelopes, 8½ by 3¾ inches.
15,000 white thick adhesive envelopes, 8½ by 3¾ inches.
5,000 fancy note envelopes.
100,000 buff adhesive envelopes, 7½ by 3¾ inches.
1 gross Congress tie envelopes.
250 boxes steel pens, various kinds.
½ gross 4 inch flat inkstands.
12 dozen inkstands, various kinds.
10 dozen bottles best black ink, quarts, pints, and half pints.
3 dozen best blue ink, quarts and pints.
15 dozen rubber pencils long and short.
3 dozen gold mounted pencils, various kinds.
5 gross black lead pencils, Faber's octagon and round, No. 2.
½ gross Faber's carmine and blue pencils.
8 gross pen-holders, different kinds.
6 dozen rubber pen-holders, various sizes.
5 dozen bottles mucilage, small sizes.
10 dozen packs visiting cards.
75 spools pink tape.
25 pounds best scarlet sealing wax.
6 dozen diaries, for 1865, various kinds.
5 dozen memorandums, various kinds.
2 dozen portfolios.
12 dozen paper-folders.
3 dozen rubber rulers.
2 dozen paper-weights.
12 dozen pen-wipers.
20 dozen pocket-knives, two, three, four, and six blades; stag, pearl, shell, and ivory handles.
1 dozen 9-inch shears.
5 pounds erasing rubber.
5 gross rubber bands and rings.
300 skins parchment, 16 by 22 inches.
2 dozen sponge cups.
1 dozen punches.

In the supply of goods, contractors will be rigidly required to furnish articles fully equal to samples.

Proposals must be accompanied by the names of the sureties intended to be offered.

As required by law, preference will be given to the productions of American industry, if equally cheap and of as good quality; and all persons making proposals to supply any class of articles will state whether the same are the manufacture of the United States.

The articles are to be delivered, free of any charge for carriage, at the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, on or before the 15th day of November, 1864.

Each proposal to be endorsed "Proposals for Stationery for the House of Representatives of the United States," and addressed to the undersigned.

Sufficient specimens of each class of articles proposed for must accompany the proposal, marked with the name of the bidder.

The person offering to furnish any class of articles at the lowest price, quality considered, shall receive a contract for the same on executing a bond, with two or more sureties, satisfactory to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the performance of the same, under a forfeiture of twice the contract price, in case of failure, which bond must be filed in the office of the said Clerk within ten days after the proposals have been opened and the result declared.

EDWARD McPHERSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives of United States.
se30-tll29

GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM AND WATER-HEATING APPARATUS,
For Warming and Ventilating Public Buildings and Private Residences.

Manufactured by the
UNION STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
JAMES P. WOOD,
No. 41 S. FOURTH Street.
mh29-6m B. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1864.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S REPLY TO HOOD.

His Complaints Nobly Answered—The Plain Language of a Brave Soldier—"Talk Thus to Marines, But Not to Me"—Cutting Rebuke to Hypocrisy—Rebel Conduct Critically Reviewed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The following is the reply of General SHERMAN to General HOOD's charge of "studied and ungenerous cruelty," and which was received in Washington to-day:—

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 10, 1864.—General J. B. HOOD, commanding Army of the Tennessee, Confederate army:—General—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this date at the hands of Messrs. BALL and CREW, consenting to the arrangements I had proposed to facilitate the removal South of the people of Atlanta who prefer to go in that direction.

I enclose you a copy of my orders, which will, I am satisfied, accomplish my purpose perfectly. You style the measures proposed "unprecedented," and appeal to the dark history of war for a parallel, as an act of "studied and ungenerous cruelty." It is not unprecedented, for General JOHNSTON himself very wisely and properly removed the families all the way from Dalton down, and I see no reason why Atlanta should be excepted. Nor is it necessary to appeal to the "dark history of war," when recent and modern examples are so handy.

You yourself burned dwelling houses along your parapet, and I have seen to-day fifty houses that you have rendered uninhabitable, because they stood in the way of your forts and men. You defended Atlanta on a line so close to town that every cannon shot and many musket shots from our line of investment that overshot their mark, went into the habitations of women and children. General HARDEE did the same at Jonesboro', and Gen. JOHNSTON did the same last summer at Jackson, Miss.

I have not accused them of heartless cruelty, but merely instance these cases of very recent occurrence, and could go on and enumerate hundreds of others, and challenge any fair man to judge which of us has the heart of pity for the families of a "brave people." I say it is kindness to the families of Atlanta to remove them, now at once, from scenes that women and children should not be exposed to, and the "brave people" should scorn to commit their wives and children to the rude barbarians who thus, as you say, violate the laws of war, as illustrated in the pages of its "dark history."

In the name of common sense I ask you not to appeal to a just God in such a sacrilegious manner. You who, in the midst of peace and prosperity, have plunged a nation into war—"dark and cruel war;" who dared and badgered us to battle, insulted our flag, seized our arsenals and forts that were left in the honorable custody of a peaceful ordnance sergeant, seized and made prisoners of war the very garrisons sent to protect your people against negroes and Indians, long before any overt act was committed by the, to you, hateful LINCOLN Government, tried to force Kentucky and Missouri into rebellion despite of themselves, falsified the vote of Louisiana, turned loose your privateers to plunder unarmed ships, expelled Union families by the thousands, burned their homes, and declared by an act of your Congress the confiscation of all debts due to Northern men for goods had and received. Talk thus to the marines, but not to me, who have seen these things, and who will this day make as many sacrifices for the peace and honor of the South as the best Southerner among you. If we must be enemies, let us be men, and fight it out as we propose to-day, and not deal in such *hypocritical appeals to God and humanity.*

God will judge us in due time, and he will pronounce whether it be more humane to fight with a town full of women and the families of a "brave people" at our back, or to remove them in time to places of safety among their own friends and people.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General Commanding.
Official copy:—(Signed) L. M. DAYTON,
Aid-de-Camp.

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Cortinas' Last Move—The Rebel Colonel Ford Attacked and Defeated—Cortinas in Possession of Brownsville, including Forts Brown and Montgomery—Some Account of Cortinas—Dismay of the Rebels, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, September 12.—News has just come, via Brazos Santiago, which is considered reliable, that a few days ago Cortinas divided his forces into two bodies, and leading one himself and placing the other in charge of his brother, Colonel Jose Alonzio Cortinas, crossed the Rio Grande in the night, above and below Brownsville, surprised the Rebel Colonel Ford, and, after a sharp engagement, captured the town, as well as Forts Brown and Montgomery, and raised the American flag.

Ford, with his discomfited troops, retreated to Ringgold Barracks, one hundred miles above, leaving Cortinas, with a superior force, in possession of Brownsville and its dependencies. It is to be noted that Cortinas has guns in his possession, which, if mounted in Front Brown, and in the river battery of Fort Montgomery, can command not only Matamoras, but the approaches to that city from either below or above, and which would occupy an almost identical position with regard to Brownsville. It is also to be borne in mind that, owing to Cortinas' having imposed an assessment (by no means onerous though it was) upon the movable property in Matamoras, the Rebel traitors there had sent a large proportion of their goods over to Brownsville, in order that they might be protected by Ford.

A word in regard to Cortinas. It is the fashion with all Rebels and Rebel sympathizers to vilify and abuse him on all occasions. For example, observe an article that appeared in the *Picayune* about ten days ago. It is well known that he has been for years, and is, the mortal foe of the leaders of the Rebellion in Western Texas, and that if they could capture him they would show him no quarter. It is also well known that he gave every protection he could, while in command in Mexico, to all loyal Texans who sought refuge there, in order to get into our lines.

The writer has personal knowledge of this fact, and of the additional fact that when divers citizens of Brownsville were about to raise the American flag there (which they did), after Bee had fled, and before the United States forces arrived, he was applied to, and asked whether, in case the flag was raised and the Rebels were to attempt to take it down by force, he would protect it and the lives and property of American citizens with it, he promptly replied that he would do so.

It is amusing to witness the efforts that Rebel sympathizers (of which there are plenty in this city) make to decry Cortinas. He is an American citizen, having been born in Texas, upon a portion of the fifty-nine *sitio* grant, still owned by his mother, awarded to Don Salvador de los Georges, one of his maternal ancestors, for distinguished military services, by the Crown of Spain, nearly a century ago. He is a brave man, and can make no terms with the Rebels. He is a Republican, and will never draw the sword presented him by General McClernand in maintenance of any other cause than that of free Government. In these times are the services of such a man to be thrown away, and himself sacrificed?—*New York Tribune.*

The Cattle Capture.

The correspondent of the New York *Tribune* writes from the front of Petersburg, claiming that all our cattle captured by the enemy from the James river corral were recaptured by Gregg's cavalry.

We regret to say that the *Tribune* correspondent is not well informed. We have recaptured at last accounts precisely one bullock, an unfortunate animal with a broken leg, whose fearful bellowings in a piece of woods attracted our cavalry to the place, and the woods having been carefully reconnoitered, surrounded, and penetrated, the recapture above mentioned was successfully made. The cattle account therefore stands:—

Captured by enemy	2487
Recaptured	1
Missing	2486

It seems that the Rebels kept up a tremendous pother by way of feint in front on the night of the raid, while their thieving cavalry were making a forty-mile circuit by the Blackwater swamps, and so around to James river, in our rear. As a piece of raiding rascality, it was perfect.—*Washington Star.*

Grand Lodge of United States, I. O. O. F.

BOSTON, September 21.—The Grand Lodge of the United States, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, is holding its annual communication in this city. The attendance of representatives is larger than usual, and the reports from the different jurisdictions show the Order to be in a much more flourishing condition than for many years past.

Among the representatives present are Dr. John R. Piper, John F. Havenner, and William R. McLean, of the District of Columbia, and Richard Marley, Joseph B. Escavaille, Alexander K. Mantz, and F. A. Ellis, of Maryland.

At the session to-day, the following were elected officers for the ensuing term of two years:—Isaac M. Veitch, Missouri, M. W. Grand Sire; James P. Sanders, New York, Deputy Grand Sire; James L. Ridgely, Maryland, Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary; Joshua Vansant, Maryland, Grand Treasurer.

Death of Pere Enfantin.

The death of Barthelemy Prosper Enfantin, the celebrated chief of the St. Simonians, is announced as having taken place at Paris, on the 1st of September, of apoplexy. M. Enfantin, generally known by the name of Pere Enfantin, on account of his prominence as a leader of the St. Simonian sect, was born in Paris February 8, 1796, and was consequently sixty-eight years old at the time of his death. His father was a respectable banker in Paris, and at the usual age young Enfantin became a member of the Polytechnic School, from which he was dismissed in the spring of 1814, for having fired on the Allied troops after their entrance into the city. He subsequently engaged in mercantile pursuits, and in 1821 was carrying on business in St. Petersburg.

Returning to France in 1823, he became a convert to the system of St. Simon, and upon the death of its founder in 1825 was acknowledged as the leading prophet and apostle of the new dispensation. His influence tended to impress the industrial movement of St. Simon with a peculiar religious character, which was deemed fantastic by his opponents, and which was certainly revolutionary and aggressive. In connection with M. Bazard and with M. Michel Chevalier, who has since acquired such wide fame as a publicist, he organized a system of proselytism which at that time produced no small effect on public opinion in France. A schism at length took place among the leaders, and Enfantin was deserted by the industrial and political section of the school.

He was a bold and original thinker, of strong ideal tendencies and addicted to subtle and fanciful speculations. In his view, the influence of woman was to play no important part in the new social movement, and the sphere of love and affection should be relieved from the restraints of legislation, and subjected to the control of the religious sentiment embodied in the office of a priest or confessor, whose authority should be final in matters of affection. Although his singular theories were vehemently attacked by his former associates, they made considerable progress in France, and even attracted attention in the principal European capitals.

His movement at length fell under the suspicion of the Government, and his meetings were ordered to be discontinued in 1832. He then withdrew with a number of his followers to an estate belonging to him near Menilmontant, in the vicinity of Paris, where they established a community for manual labor and religious services, over which Enfantin presided. After a short residence in this place, he was summoned in the summer of 1832 before the Government. His trial lasted two days, and he was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, but was set free after a detention of a few months. From this time, although not renouncing his convictions or his hopes, he devoted himself mostly to practical affairs, engaging in agricultural pursuits, and taking charge of a post office in the neighborhood of Lyons. In 1841 he was appointed a member of the scientific board for Algeria. From 1845 to 1848 he was director of a line of railroad between Paris and Lyons, and subsequently received a commission in another department of the same service. In 1859 he published a work entitled "The Knowledge of Man and Religious Physiology," in which he presents his social and religious theories, with new illustrations and arguments, but substantially retaining their original character. M. Enfantin will occupy a place in the intellectual history of the age as a courageous and uncompromising innovator, an enthusiastic dreamer of a social Utopia which should do justice to the noblest instincts of humanity, and with little reverence for the established precedents and traditions of the past. He had the sense to learn from experience the lessons of wisdom, and to succumb gracefully to the law of gradual progress, which forbids the same age to share in the conception and the realization of vital ideas. The maturest portion of his life was given to the management of material interests, and with as much energy and success as if he had never been a dreamer of day-dreams, but always a votary of mammon.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Interchange of National Courtesies at St. Petersburg.

On Saturday, the 20th of August, the Minister of the United States at St. Petersburg, accompanied by the Secretary of Legation, returned the visit of Admiral Lessoffski and his officers, by going on board the flagship at Cronstadt. The yacht of the Emperor, the *Onega*, conducted them down, flying the American ensign at the masthead; and the Government vessels along the entire route participated in the ceremony by the usual demonstrations.

Arrived: the frigate *Oslabia*, one of the squadron lately in America, ran up the Stars and Stripes and fired a salute, and on reaching the deck the party, escorted by Rear-Admiral Greig, were received by the Admiral and all his officers in the most friendly and complimentary manner. Being shown through the ship, while the band of the frigate played the national airs of the Republic, the Minister and Secretary were invited to a sumptuous breakfast, served in the cabin of the Admiral, during which numerous speeches were made, accompanied by toasts expressive of the liveliest regard. Among them were the following:—

"Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States"—by Admiral Lessoffski.

"Alexander II, the Liberator"—by General Clay.

"The first lady of the Empire—the Empress of Russia and the Imperial family"—by Mr. Bergh, Secretary of Legation.

"Rear-Admiral Lessoffski and the Imperial Navy"—by General Clay.

"Admiral Farragut, the hero of New Orleans"—by Captain Boukatow.

"The gentleman who so eloquently addressed us in French the day of our visit to the American Legation—Mr. Bergh, Secretary of Legation"—by Rear-Admiral Greig.

"The Governor of Cronstadt—Rear-Admiral Greig—and his gallant *Russia-American* fleet"—by Mr. Bergh.

By a preconcerted signal, the three first toasts were received with twenty-one guns each, and the remainder by the most deafening shouts.

The repast being ended, the Minister and Secretary returned as they came, amidst the firing of salutes, cheers of the officers, and the manning of the rigging of all the ships in the roadstead.—*Washington Republican.*

New Railroad to Lake Superior.

The Chicago *Tribune* announces the opening of the new route from that city to Lake Superior and Madison, Wisconsin; that to Madison, Wis., over the Beloit division of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway; and that to Lake Superior by the Peninsular Railroad. A party, consisting of the chief executive officers and directors of the Northwestern Railway Company, with a few invited guests, after themselves laying the last rail, rode over this new road to the capital of Wisconsin, direct from this city. After remaining there a short time, the party left for Green Bay, over the road to Milton Junction, and thence by the Northwestern. At Green Bay the party embarked upon the fine new steamer the *George L. Dunlap*, built expressly for this route, for Escanaba, the terminus, upon the waters of Green Bay, of the Peninsular Railroad.

The cars of the Peninsular Railroad carried the excursionists to Marquette, upon Lake Superior. The party visited the new mines about being opened by the Iron Cliff Mining Company. It is confidently asserted that nowhere upon the face of the globe is there so much wealth of iron ore upon an equal area as in these mines. They will be connected directly by rail with the Peninsular road, and thence, by steamers, with the Northwestern at Green Bay. Untold wealth will thus be speedily poured into the capacious lap of Chicago. It is well that our prairies are large, for we shall need room. To show the value of this new route, it is only necessary to mention, that leaving Lake Superior at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of Saturday, stopping an aggregate of twelve hours on the way, they reached this city at 7 o'clock on Monday morning.

Oil Wells.

The cost of sinking an oil well, six hundred feet deep, in Western Pennsylvania, is thus set forth by the Pittsburg *Chronicle*:—

"One engine, 10-horse power, delivered on the premises, $2100; derrick, complete, $150; walking beams, Samson post, and appurtenances, $50; bill well, band-wheel, and belting, $120; one set tools, $300; 1½ inch hawser, and 1½ inch pump rope, $150; 600 feet tubing at 92 cents, $570; 30 feet driving pipe at $350; 500 bushels coal at 60 cents, $300; two engines, say sixty days each, $420; contract for drillers, 600 feet at $2.25, $1350; one pumping barrel and valves, $17.50; two wrenches, at $10 each, $20; one clasp, $5; two 2-inch gas tongs, $15; total, $6067.50. To this add five hundred dollars for contingent expenses, such as accidents in breaking machinery, getting tools fast in the wells, and the charges by professional tool contractors, etc., and there will be less than three thousand five hundred dollars left of the ten thousand dollars. It will thus be seen that where it is intended to put down a number of wells, as proposed by so many of the new companies, there must be a larger reserve fund."

It is reported that the Turkish Government is about to abolish the censorship of the press, allowing the journals to print *ad libitum*, without the interference of the authorities.

THE COMMERCE of the world requires six millions of men to be constantly traversing the sea. Of this number, 7500 die every year. During the month of April, thirty-six American mercantile sea-going vessels were reported as lost or missing, and in May, sixteen.

FOURTH EDITION

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT FRAUD CASE.

Arrest for Abstracting Stamps.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—B. F. Wilkins, Chief of the Stamp Office, Post Office Department, and a man named Alexander, of Philadelphia, have been arrested for fraud in abstracting and selling post office stamps.

The loss was estimated at fifty thousand dollars at first, but it turns out to be less than ten thousand dollars in all.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

NOTHING FROM SHERIDAN TO-DAY.

Continued Pursuit of Early.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 22.—The *Star* says nothing had reached the Government up to 1 o'clock this afternoon, in the way of information concerning Sheridan's operations, later than that published by us yesterday. Sheridan is doubtless pressing on in pursuit of Early's flying battalions, or what may be left of them.

The fact that at Harper's Ferry they have no later information from Sheridan goes to show that Early has not attempted to make a stand thus far. We may add that no information of public interest has reached Washington to-day from either Grant's or Sheridan's armies.

GUERILLA ATTACK ON A RAILROAD TRAIN.

LOUISVILLE, September 22.—A small portion of Magruder's gang yesterday afternoon fired into the train bound to this city, at New Haven, Kentucky, and were repelled with a loss of several killed. The guerillas returned and burned the New Haven depot. Nobody was hurt on the train.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, September 22.—The draft progresses here uninterruptedly, and volunteering is also very active. Many of the Rebel prisoners captured by Sheridan are passing through here to the West and North.

They generally express satisfaction at being freed from Rebel oppression; their clothes are ragged and themselves much fatigued.

Vigorous movements are now making to reopen the Ohio railroad. Immense Union meetings are being held in different parts of our State, and the cause will certainly triumph.

Sheridan's Victory.

FULL AND GRAPHIC DETAILS.

Enemy's Loss Nine Hundred.

MONDAY'S OPERATIONS.

HARPER'S FERRY, September 20.—In accordance with orders received late on Sunday night, the 6th and 19th Corps and General Crook's command, with the cavalry, were under arms at daylight, and about five o'clock took up their line of march towards Winchester. The order of march was as follows—the 6th Corps in the advance, moving out on the Berryville pike in two columns, parallel with and flanking the road, upon which they were instructed to keep their ammunition trains and batteries; the 19th Corps followed the 6th on the same road, and preserving a similar formation in their line of march.

The Kanawha Corps, under General Crook, were to strike out simultaneously with the remainder of the army, and pushing through to the southwest, were ordered to form a junction with the 6th Corps at the Opequan creek, near the Berryville turnpike. Our cavalry, consisting of the 3d Division, were meanwhile to take the extreme advance and secure a safe crossing for our advancing columns of infantry. Merritt and Averill were to amuse the enemy on our immediate front and conceal our flanking movements.

SHERIDAN'S PLANS.

It will be readily perceived that the intentions of General Sheridan were to turn Early's right flank and so gain his rear, and for this purpose he changed his lines from in front of Bunker Hill to turn left by massing his troops by a rapid and simultaneous movement on to the Berryville pike, and so threaten Winchester, eventually to gain, as I have said before, the enemy's rear.

By one of those unavoidable and inexplicable mistakes so frequently the stumbling stock to all nicely balanced plans, the Commanding General's expectations were not fully realized, and his intentions partially thwarted. Owing to a misconception of orders, General Emory unfortunately failed to connect with the 6th Corps as soon as intended by General Sheridan, and thus two valuable hours were lost by the entire army not being concentrated at the appointed time.

The delay caused by these untoward circumstances enabled Early to reinforce his right, consisting of Breckinridge's, Rhodes', and Ramseur's Divisions, by rapidly marching down to their support Gordon's Division. All of these divisions suffered terribly in the engagement that afterwards ensued, and Breckinridge was the only division commander who was not killed. While our opening movements were going on Generals Averill and Merritt threw out a heavy force of skirmishers along the line of the Opequan, directly in front of the position of the enemy at Bunker Hill, and by various other movements attracted their attention, and kept them employed. This manœuvre was doubtless the cause of the great success of the day; for it enabled our troops to gain the right flank of the Rebel army without serious opposition, and in a measure deceived Early as to our ultimate intentions.

THE BATTLE.

Immediately after the capture of the lunettes commanding the ford, the 6th Corps moved forward, leaving the trains in park on this side of the creek, and pushing up the pike towards Winchester some two miles, formed line of battle, throwing out a heavy line of skirmishers, the artillery attached to the corps at the same time taking up position and vigorously shelling the works in which the enemy had taken shelter.

Everything was now ready for an onward movement, when it was suddenly discovered that General Emory had failed to connect with General Wright's Corps, but was still on the other side of the creek. Orders were instantly despatched to correct this error, and as soon as the 19th Corps arrived it was formed in four lines of battle in semi-divisions, a few hundred yards apart, on the right of the 6th Corps, and then the advance began.

The first line of battle had advanced but a few hundred yards when they received a heavy volley from the enemy, and soon became hotly engaged with the Rebels, then some six hundred yards distant. Our batteries simultaneously opened a searching fire, pitching shell and shot into the woods spoken of before with great rapidity, and harassing the rear columns of the enemy, and embarrassing the movements of reinforcements, which could be seen moving up.

At this time General Sheridan rode along the lines, and was received with great enthusiasm by the men, and his presence seemed to animate them with renewed determination and an unflinching performance of their perilous duty.

Our troops continuing to move forward, despite the murderous fire of the enemy, they succeeded in getting within two hundred yards of the Rebel lines, when a furious cannonade broke out from some batteries hitherto concealed, and by their repeated discharges of grape and canister mowed down large numbers of our men. So heavy and destructive was the fire from these batteries that our advanced line was compelled to fall back, thus momentarily deranging the formation of the second and third lines of battle. The order was quickly given for the men to lie down, in order to avoid the effects of the showers of grape that were ploughing through their ranks.

Our artillery was then rapidly brought up and given commanding positions, from which they soon commenced a withering cannonading of the enemy's advanced position, under the protection of which our lines, now reformed, again advanced, and after a desperate resistance on the part of the Rebels, the enemy were compelled to fall back, and we once more gained the position we had lost.

After this achievement both corps were ordered to lie down in the lines of battle as they were, in order to await the arrival of General Crook's command, which was up to this time lying in reserve on the eastern bank of the Opequan creek. General Crook was ordered to take up a position on the right of the 19th Corps, with a view to check an expected attempt of the enemy to turn our right flank, who could be seen massing his troops on his left for that purpose. It was nearly 3 o'clock when Crook formed his line on our right, his second line being in rear of and supporting the 19th Corps.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAVALRY.

General Torbert, at this juncture, came up very opportunely, bringing with him both Averill's and Merritt's Divisions of the Cavalry. They had been fighting all day along the Opequan, after crossing that stream at Burns' and Knox's Fords, meeting with strong bodies of the enemy, and successfully and steadily driving everything before them. Their presence was greeted with great satisfaction, for now we had our entire force together.

THE GRAND CHARGE.

General Sheridan having become satisfied with the disposition of his troops, now gave the signal for the grand and final charge that brought victory to our arms, and added one more page to the glorious record of our gallant army. As the order was given, our line, now over three miles long, advanced with long-continued and hearty cheers, the sound of which rose strong and clear amid the roar and crash of artillery, and the hoarse and continuous rattle of musketry. The charge was made with a headlong impetuosity impossible to resist, and it was one that will compare favorably with any of the famous movements of a like character during the war.

Our men seemed animated by a sublime feeling of victory already in their grasp, and advanced with an eagerness seldom witnessed in even such old and well-tried soldiers. As our lines pushed on, and drew nearer and nearer to the enemy's position, the battle raged still more fiercely, and with a fury impossible to describe. The loss of life on both sides during those few fearful moments must have been very great, for the terrible roar of artillery, and the deep, sullen crash of musketry told too plainly of the carnage that was in progress. At every volley men could be seen dropping in every direction, and frequently the opposing lines could not have been many hundred yards apart.

RETREAT OF THE ENEMY.

The shattered and utterly demoralized divisions that go to make up General Early's command now fled in utter rout and confusion, throwing away in their panic their guns and equipments, and whatever other *impedimenta* they happened to have on their persons. They started in all directions, pushing for the mountains and Winchester, others doggedly giving themselves up as prisoners. Large numbers of the enemy were captured by our forces during this disastrous retreat, and by this means swelled the heavy list of prisoners already in our hands.

TAKING POSSESSION OF WINCHESTER.

As the head of our column reached Winchester, the Union residents, consisting, of course, mostly of ladies, came out joyously, and greeted our victorious soldiers with glad smiles and words of warm welcome for the defenders of the flag which they now so triumphantly waved over their heads. You will remember I spoke in a former letter regarding the Union sentiment I found to be existing in that town, and I recognized several of that same little club of loyal ladies I mentioned at that time among those who welcomed our army.

They all agreed in saying that General Early's army is utterly demoralized and routed, and that his men rushed through with haggard faces and discouraged looks, some frantically rushing down the streets, throwing away everything that would impede flight, and seemingly only bent on a safe and speedy retreat.

The Rebel loss cannot be much less than nine thousand killed, wounded, and missing, as General Sheridan has just sent in to General Stevenson, in command at Harper's Ferry, a despatch saying that he has taken three thousand prisoners, and I know that the wounded now lying in Winchester will not fall far short of four thousand, besides the large number of dead now on the field, and the immense number of wounded not yet attended to, will still more swell our gains.

Among the losses of the enemy they have to enumerate four of their seven division commanders as killed, three of whom are major-generals, Rhodes, George Gordon, and Ramseur, the other is Brigadier-General Wharton. General Bradley Johnson is also reported badly wounded.

Our losses have been very severe, but nothing like an approximate figure to that of the enemy. The total number will not exceed 2500 in killed and wounded, no prisoners being lost. Amongst our killed stands foremost the gallant old General D. A. Russell, a fearless soldier and true gentleman. His loss will be severely felt in the glorious old corps to which he had so long been attached.

Colonel Elright, of the 126th Ohio, of General Upton's Division of the 6th Corps (who was himself wounded), was killed—also another very promising and brave officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Brewer, of the 7th Michigan, was killed. Owing to the impossibility of gleaning anything like an accurate or full list of casualties when I left Winchester late last night, I am unable to forward you more than the above.

Costing as it did so many valuable lives, it must be acknowledged that this battle was one of the most determined during the present campaign, and while we mourn the loss of the brave men who thus offered up their lives on the altar of their country, yet we must rejoice over the signal victory thus achieved over the Rebels in this valley, so long their boasted vantage-ground.—*N. Y. Times.*

NOTICE.—AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the FIRST BATTALION UNION CAMPAIGN CLUB will be held at Headquarters, Commonwealth Building, CHESNUT Street, above Sixth, on FRIDAY EVENING, 23d instant, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of completing the arrangements for the Parade on Saturday evening. P. C. ELLMAKER, Chairman.
A. J. SELLERS, Secretary. 9-22-2t

HEADQUARTERS FIRST BATTALION Union Campaign Club (Honorably Discharged Soldiers and Seamen).
PHILADELPHIA, September 22, 1864.
ORDERS No. 1.

I. Pursuant to Orders No. 1, Headquarters UNION CAMPAIGN CLUB, the members of this battalion will parade, fully equipped, on SATURDAY EVENING next.

II. The line will be formed at 8 o'clock P. M., precisely, in Independence Square, the right resting near the Hall; preparatory to which the members will assemble at Headquarters (Commonwealth Building) to receive the Flags, Transparencies, Lanterns, &c.

III. The First Assistant Marshals and Aids to Chief Marshal will appear mounted.

IV. Obedience to the orders of the Marshals is strictly enjoined, and these officers will be held responsible for the conduct of the men. They will promptly suppress any disorder, and see that there be no straggling along the route.

V. Colonel Wm. A. Gray, Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. C. Ward, Major Charles C. Knight, Captain Wm. H. Warner, Captain Joseph T. Ford, Captain Richard Donagan, Lieutenant J. R. Allen, and Lieutenant Geo. W. Dickson have been appointed Aids to the Chief Marshal. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of
Col. P. C. ELLMAKER,
Chief Marshal.
WILLIAM A. GRAY,
CHARLES C. KNIGHT, Special Aids.
JOSEPH T. FORD,
9-22-2t

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—BEAUTY!
If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!
If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing to live as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to *grease*—HEALTH!
If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every thing that you would see,
Take my advice, and wish *all three.*
When having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

[illegible] Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. [illegible] SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. [illegible]

PUBLIC SALE OF WHARF.—
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF WARDENS,
OF THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 119 WALNUT Street, September 20, 1864.

"The Board of Wardens of the Port of Philadelphia," hereby give notice that under and by authority of an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the sale of certain real estate in the city of Philadelphia," approved July 22, 1864, and of a Resolution of said Board of Wardens, passed pursuant thereto, passed on the [illegible] day of September, A. D. 1864, they will sell at Public Sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, on the FIFTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, in fee simple, free, clear, and discharged from all and every trust, and use, and limitation—

All that certain tract or piece of ground, described in the deed of Elizabeth Marshall to the Master and Assistant Wardens of the Port of Philadelphia, dated the twentieth day of August, A. D. [illegible], and recorded May 31, [illegible], at Philadelphia, in Deed Book I. C., No. 3, page 2[illegible], as follows, viz.:—Situate in the Township of Moyamensing, (now in the First Ward of the City of Philadelphia,) containing in breadth north and south forty feet, and extending in length or depth east and west, from the road leading to Gloucester Point into the river Delaware to low water mark.

Bounded on the east by the river Delaware, on the west by the said road leading to Gloucester Point, on the north by ground now or late belonging to the said Elizabeth Marshall, and on the south by ground also now or late belonging to the said Elizabeth Marshall; the southern boundary being distant eight hundred feet or thereabouts from the north side of the wharf now or late owned by the said Elizabeth Marshall, at Gloucester Point; together, also, with all the rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances by said deed granted to the said Master and Assistant Wardens, as will be made known more fully on the day of sale.

Further information obtained on application to
CHARLES S. WAYNE,
9-20 tuthst Master Warden Port of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.
Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, *Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick-dust Deposit,* and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Weaknesses arising from Excessive Indiscretion. The constitution once affected with *Organic Weakness* requires the aid of medicine to *strengthen and invigorate the system,* which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to "FEMALES," is unequaled by an other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularities, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations; Ulcerated, or Schirrous State of the Uterus; Leucorrhœa, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation, at *little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure;* completely superseding those *unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury,* in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in "*Male*" or "*Female*," *from whatever cause originating,* and *no matter of how long standing.* It is pleasant in taste and odor. "*Immediate*" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of *Bark or Iron.*

Those suffering from *Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions, procure the Remedy at once;*

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect *his bodily Health, Mental Powers, Happiness, and his Posterity.*

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.
WE MAKE NO SECRET OF INGREDIENTS.
HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is composed of *Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries,* selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the city of Philadelphia, and now prescribed by the most eminent of the faculty, and have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions. Direct letters to

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New York,
Or HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot,
No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.

Beware of counterfeits. Ask for HELMBOLD'S, and take no other.

Physician in attendance from 7½ o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. 9-15-tuths-3m

SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.

The only sure and safe remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, &c. Cures in all cases in from two to six days.
Price $2—Male or Female—sent by mail.
DYOTT & CO., Sole Agents.

SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.

THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR SECRET DISEASES
Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, &c.
Each box contains 20 Pills, and will cure in from two to six days. Price $2.
It is also certain to restore tone and power to those who are debilitated by excess or any other cause, and will restore all to full vigor of youth, when the Pills are used without the injection. In these cases, one Pill three times a day.
(Sent by mail.)
C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor,
C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor,
C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor,
C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor,
C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor,
Box 2056 Post Office.
Box 2056 Post Office.
Box 2056 Post Office.
Box 2056 Post Office.
Box 2056 Post Office.
Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO.,
Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO.,
Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO.,
Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO.,
Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 N. SECOND Street.
No. 232 N. SECOND Street.
No. 232 N. SECOND Street.
No. 232 N. SECOND Street.
No. 232 N. SECOND Street.

Be sure and ask for
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
SAMARITAN'S CURE.

SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.

A certain cure for all forms of Venereal Diseases. Used in the European Hospitals, and the armies throughout Europe and America.
This preparation has no equal as an eradicator of this form of disease, and strengthens the constitution generally.
It will cure all Sores, Spots, Pimples, Tetters, or any eruptions, no matter from what cause or how long standing.
Price $1 per bottle.
C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor.
C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor.
C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor.
C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor.
C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor.
Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO.
Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO.
Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO.
Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO.
Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO.
Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO.
Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO.
No. 232 N. SECOND Street.
Sent to any address. au30-tuth s1m

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN CURE EVER USED.
Yes, a positive cure for
GONORRHEA, GLEET, STRICTURES, &c.
Contains no mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury,
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.
Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours." Prepared by a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the most eminent Doctors and Chemists of the present day.
NO EXPOSURE, NO TROUBLE, NO CHANGE WHATEVER.
Let those who have despaired of getting cured, or who have been purged with Balsam Copaiva, or Mercury, at once try the
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
Sent by mail in a plain envelope.
Price, male packages, $2. Females, $3.

BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!! BLOOD!!!!
SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, SPOTS, TETTERS, SCALES, BOILS,
SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, &c., &c.
SAMARITAN'S
ROOT AND HERB JUICES
Is offered the public as a positive cure.
SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES—the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE, is the most potent, certain, and effectual remedy ever prescribed; it reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison, so that the cure is thorough and permanent. Take then of this purifying remedy and be healed, and do not transmit to your posterity that for which you may repent in after years.

DO NOT DESPAIR!
Although you may be pronounced incurable, the SAMARITAN'S ROOT and HERB JUICES will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury.

FEMALES! FEMALES!
In many affections with which numbers of Females suffer, the ROOT AND HERB JUICES are most happily adapted, in Ulcerated Uterus, in Leucorrhœa, in bearing down, Falling of the Womb, Debility, and for all complaints incident to the sex.
Sent by express. Price $1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.
SAMARITAN'S WASH
is, in cases of Syphilis, used in connection with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price 25 cents.
The efficacy of these remedies is alike acknowledged by physicians and patients. They are used in the United States Hospitals, thus restoring health to many of our brave soldiers.
From the Baltimore "Sun:"—
WHAT THE SURGEONS SAY OF THE SAMARITAN'S REMEDIES.—
"POST HOSPITAL, FORT MARSHALL,
"Baltimore, Md., February 20, 1864.
"I have great satisfaction in stating that I have used 'The Samaritan Remedies' for Venereal Disease in its most customary forms; that I have used them with judgment, discretion, and propriety, and have found them respond to my anticipations promptly and effectually. Knowing their composition, I have the fullest confidence in their efficacy, and as far as my use of them extends, I recommend them strongly.
"ALFRED C. BOWERS,
"Assistant Surgeon 5th New York Vols."
Let it be understood that these remedies are as recommended, and will positively cure the diseases for which they are offered.
Sold by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street.
DESMOND & CO., No. 915 RACE Street.
9-20 nths 6t

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 718 MARKET STREET,
are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.
The superiority of their Oil, in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found in the market.
To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.
See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. au11

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor.—The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—
CITY OF MANCHESTER, Saturday, September 24.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, October 1.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, October 8.
And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$100 00	Steerage	$30 00
First Cabin to London	105 00	Steerage to London	34 00
First Cabin to Paris	100 00	Steerage to Paris	40 00
First Cabin to Hamburg	110 00	Steerage to Hamburg	37 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown:—First Cabin, $150, $175, $210. Steerage from Liverpool and Queenstown, $75. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, September 24, 1864.
The steamship SAXON, Matthews, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, September 24, at 10 o'clock A. M.; and the steamship NORMAN, Baker, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M.
These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.
Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sail vessels.
Freights taken at fair rates.
Shippers are requested to send Slip Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.
For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO.,
jal-tf No. 332 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 5 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

RAILROAD LINES.

1864. ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864.
The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF,
Will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express	3 00
At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation	2 25
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express	3 00
At 3 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)	1 75
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) 1st Class Ticket	2 25
2d Class do.	1 60
At 7½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket	2 25
2d Class do.	1 50

For Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., 3·30 P. M.
For Lambertville and intermediate Stations, at 5 P. M.
For Mount Holly, Evansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown, at 6 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M.
For Freehold at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 6 A. M., 12 M., 1, 3·30, 5, and 6 P. M. The 3·30 and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.
For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, and Burlington at 7 P. M.
Steamboat Trenton, for Bristol, Burlington, Beverly, Torresdale, and Tacony at 9·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—

At 4 A. M. (night) via Kensington and New York, Washington and New York Mail	$2 25
At 11·15 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 4·30 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York Express	3 00

Sunday lines leave at 4 A. M. and 6·45 P. M. There will be no line at 4 A. M. (Night) on Mondays.
For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7·15 A. M. This line connects with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk at 3·30 P. M.
For Lambertville and intermediate stations at 5 P. M.
For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7·15 and 11·15 A. M., and 5 P. M.
For Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford at 9 A. M., 5, 5·45, and 8 P. M. The 9 A. M. Line runs to Bristol.
For New York and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The Cars run into the Depot, and on arrival of each train run from the Depot.
Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.
Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at No. 3 WALNUT street.
WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.
August 8, 1864.
LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA WILL LEAVE
From foot of Cortland street at 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden; at 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12 (Night) via Jersey City and Kensington.
From foot of Barclay street, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.
From Pier No. 1 North River, at 12 M., 4 and 8 P. M. (Freight and Passenger) via Amboy and Camden.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the stations on the Camden and Amboy and connecting Railroads.
INCREASED DESPATCH.
The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company's Freight Lines for New York will leave Walnut street wharf, on and after January 8, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M.
Returning, the above Lines will leave New York at 1 and 4 P. M.
Freight must be delivered before 3½ P. M. to be forwarded the same day.
Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also on the Belvidere, Delaware, and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 12½ o'clock P. M. Small packages for Mount Holly received up to 2 o'clock P. M.
The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.
A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers and consignees, must in every instance be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.
Increased facilities having been made for the transportation of LIVE STOCK, drovers are invited to try this route. When the stock is furnished in quantities of TWO CAR LOADS or more, it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yards, or at Pier No. 1 North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of the shipment.
WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 208 S. Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.
GEO. B. RAYMOND, Freight Agent,
ja5-tf Pier No. 1 North River, New York.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON AND CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD COMPANIES.
NOTICE.
On and after MONDAY, January 4, 1864, the Trains for New York, leaving Kensington Depot, Philadelphia, at 3·12 A. M. (Night), and 2·30 P. M., and the trains leaving New York at 8 A. M. and 7·30 P. M., will hereafter be run exclusively for the United States Mails and New York and Washington Passengers, and will not take in nor let out any passengers between said cities.
The 10 A. M. and 12 Midnight Lines from New York to Washington, and the 11·50 A. M. and 5 P. M. Lines from Washington to New York, will continue as at present, and carry passengers to and from the intermediate stations and Baltimore, Washington, and New York.
ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
Lines leave Philadelphia, from Kensington Depot, at 11·15 A. M., 4·00, and 6·45 P. M., and 12·50 midnight, and from Walnut Street Wharf (via Camden), at 6 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M., for New York.
And leaves New York, from foot of Courtlandt street, at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 6 P. M., and at 12 midnight, and from foot of Barclay street at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M.
WM. A. GATZMER,
ja5-tf Agent.

1864. PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1864.
THE GREAT DOUBLE-TRACK SHORT ROUTE TO THE WEST, NORTHWEST, AND SOUTHWEST.
Equipments and facilities for the safe, speedy, and comfortable transportation of passengers, unsurpassed by any route in the country.
Trains leave the Depot at ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets as follows:—

Mail Train at	7·25 A. M.
Fast Line at	11·25 A. M.
Through Express at	10·30 P. M.
Parkesburg Train, No. 1, at	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train, No. 2, at	1·00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation at	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Train at	4·00 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation (leaves West Philadelphia) at	6·00 P. M.

Through Passengers by the Fast Line reach Altoona for supper, where will be found excellent accommodations for the night at the Logan House, and in the morning may take either the Philadelphia or Baltimore Express, each of which makes connections at Pittsburg for all points. A daylight view is thus afforded of the entire line and its magnificent scenery.
The Through Express Train runs daily; all the other trains daily except Sundays.
FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.
The Mail Train, Fast Line, and Through Express connect at Pittsburg with through trains on all diverging roads from that point, North to the Lakes, West to the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and South and Southwest to all points accessible by railroad. Through Tickets to Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Paul, Columbus, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Leavenworth, Kansas, Wheeling, Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, and all other principal points, and baggage checked through.
INDIANA BRANCH RAILROAD.
The Through Express, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Blairsville intersection with a train on this road for Blairsville, Indiana, &c.
EBENSBURG AND CRESSON BRANCH RAILROAD.
The Through Express Train, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Cresson, at 10·45 A. M., with a train on the road for Ebensburg. A train also leaves Cresson for Ebensburg at 8·45 P. M.
HOLLIDAYSBURG BRANCH ROAD.
The Mail Train at 7·25 A. M., and Through Express at 10·30 P. M., connect at Altoona with trains for Hollidaysburg at 7·35 P. M. and 8·50 A. M.
TYRONE AND CLEARFIELD BRANCH RAILROAD.
The Through Express Train, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Tyrone with a train for Sandy Ridge and Philipsburg, and by Bald Eagle Valley Railroad for Port Matilda, Milesburg, and Bellefonte.
HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
The Through Express Train, leaving at 10·30 P. M., connects at Huntingdon with a train for Hopewell and Bloody Run at 6·30 A. M.
NORTHERN CENTRAL AND PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROADS.
For Sunbury, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, passengers taking the Mail Train at 7·25 A. M., and the Through Express at 10·30 P. M., daily except Sundays, go directly through, without change of cars between Philadelphia and Williamsport.
For YORK, HANOVER, and GETTYSBURG, the trains leaving at 8 A. M. and 2·30 P. M., connect at Columbia with trains on the Northern Central Railroad.
CUMBERLAND VALLEY RAILROAD.
The Mail Train at 7·25 A. M., and through Express at 10·30 P. M., connect at Harrisburg with trains for Carlisle, Chambersburg, and Hagerstown.
WAYNESBURG BRANCH RAILROAD.
The trains leaving at 7·25 A. M. and 2·30 P. M., connect at Downingtown with trains on this road to Waynesburg and all intermediate stations.
For further information apply at the Passenger Station, S. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.
JAMES COWDEN, Ticket Agent.
COMMUTATION TICKETS.
For 1, 3, 6, 9, or 12 months, at very low rates, for the accommodation of persons living out of town, or located on or near the line of the road.
COUPON TICKETS.
For 26 trips between any two points, at about two cents per mile. These tickets are intended for the use of families travelling frequently, and are of great advantage to persons making occasional trips.
SCHOOL TICKETS.
For one or three months, for the use of scholars attending school in the city.
WESTERN EMIGRATION.
An Emigrant Accommodation train leaves No. 137 Dock street daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., offering a comfortable mode of travel to families going West, at one-half the usual rate of fare. Particular attention is paid to baggage, for which checks are given, and baggage forwarded by the same train with passengers.
For full information, apply to
FRANCIS FUNK, Emigrant Agent,
No. 137 DOCK Street.
MANN'S BAGGAGE EXPRESS.
An agent of this reliable Express Company will pass through each train before reaching the depot, and take up checks and deliver baggage to any part of the city. Baggage will be called for promptly when orders are left at the Passenger Depot, Eleventh and Market streets. The travelling public are assured *that it is entirely responsible.*
FREIGHTS.
By this route freights of all descriptions can be forwarded to and from any points on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, or Missouri, by railroad direct, or to any point on the navigable waters of the West, by steamers from Pittsburg.
The rates of freight to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies. Merchants and shippers entrusting the transportation of their freight to this Company can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
For freight contracts or shipping directions, apply to or address the Agents of the Company:—
S. B. KINGSTON, Jr., Philadelphia.
D. A. STEWART, Pittsburg.
CLARK & CO., Chicago.
LEECH & CO., No. 1 Astor House, or No. 1 S. William street, New York.
LEECH & CO., No. 77 Washington street, Boston.
WILLIAM BROWN, No. 80 North street, Baltimore, Agent Northern Central Railway.
H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
LEWIS L. HOUPT,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
ENOCH LEWIS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.